

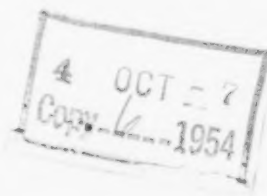
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Quarterly Journal



OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

VOLUME 11 • AUGUST 1954 • NUMBER 4



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From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

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The Library of Congress
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
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The Hersholt Gift of Works of Hugh Walpole and Sinclair Lewis

DURING a visit to Hollywood in 1934 Sir Hugh Walpole, the noted English novelist, was introduced to Mr. Jean Hersholt, the well-known actor and bibliophile. From their first meeting until Walpole's death in 1941 the two gentlemen remained friends and during that interval they frequently corresponded. The 50-odd letters which Walpole wrote to Mr. Hersholt have recently been given to the Library by Mr. and Mrs. Hersholt, together with an interesting group of manuscripts, first editions, and association pieces.¹

Mr. Hersholt had been interested in collecting Walpole for a long time prior to their first meeting. In one of his earlier letters, written on January 7, 1935, Walpole commented on the fact: "I am disgusted that you have got all the Walpole firsts now because I cannot give you any of them, but can only write in them. However I will be sending you soon a very rare Walpoliana which really is valuable." This gift was copy 81 of Walpole's *Extracts from a Diary* (Glasgow 1934), printed in an edition of 100 signed copies of which only 30 were available for sale.

During Walpole's visit to Hollywood in 1934 he had an opportunity to see the Hersholt library, and he inscribed a few of the books at that time. The first edition of *Rogue Herries* (London, 1930) carries the significant inscription: "For Jean Hersholt, the first time in his house—from his begin-

ning friend Hugh Walpole. August 13 '34." He also inscribed on that same day copies of *The Fortress* (London, 1932), *Judith Paris* (London, 1931), in both the trade edition and the limited large paper copy, *Above the Dark Circus* (London, 1931), and *Vanessa* (London, 1933). Two days later he inscribed *A Letter to a Modern Novelist* (London, 1932), written, we are told, while the writer was traveling down the African coast in a cattle truck. Later that month and during the months and years that followed Sir Hugh commented on many other books of his in the Hersholt library. In all there are no less than 60 inscribed copies of Walpole's writings in the collection.

Most of the inscriptions are interesting and many contribute details concerning the actual composition of the books. On the flyleaf of *Farthing Hall* (London, 1929), the joint work of Walpole and J. B. Priestley, the former has written: "Dear Jean: Mark's letters were written by me. Priestley wrote the book in a month in Cumberland in order that Priestley would have time to write his 'Good Companions', Sept. '34. Hugh Walpole." *The Crystal Box* (Glasgow, 1924) testifies to the growing friendship of the two men through this inscription: "Dear Jean: This is a naive book but it is honest. Our friendship is one of the things I'm proudest of in my life. Hugh Walpole Aug. 15, '35." On that same occasion he also inscribed several more of his first editions, including *The Wooden Horse* (London, 1909), which already bore this

¹ For previous gifts by Mr. and Mrs. Hersholt see *QJCA* IX (May 1952), 123-27, and X (May 1953), 172-75.

earlier note: "I am really proud that this little story, written by me at the age of twenty, is still going strong nearly twenty years after publication. My youthful idea of what life was like. But after all nobody, youthful or no, really knows. Hugh Walpole, May 24, '25." To it he added the following: "Dear Jean: I can't tell you how greatly pleased I was that this is yours, after being first mine, then Stanley's [Stanley Austin] because I am fonder of you than of both of its other two owners! Hugh Walpole, August 15, 1935." Others inscribed on the same date included *Mara-dick at Forty* (London, 1910); *Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill* (London, 1911); and *The Gods and Mr. Perrin* (New York, 1911), this with the note: "Dear Jean: When I was a simple little boy the wicked people in the Century Company made me alter the end and so ruin the book." The inscription in the first edition of Walpole's Rede Lecture, *The English Novel; Some Notes on its Evolution* (Cambridge, 1925), informs us that the author, unlike any of his predecessors, delivered this lecture in the Senate House "without a note"; and a copy of *Jeremy and Hamlet, a Chronicle of Certain Incidents in the Lives of a Boy, a Dog, and a Country Town* (1923) carries this note of informality: "Dear Jean: You are a little like Hamlet—the dog; not the Dane."

Subsidiary to the inscribed editions are three important autograph manuscripts. The earliest is *The Duchess of Wrexhe*, comprising 1,438 pages with many corrections. Written in longhand between Christmas Eve 1912 and October 8, 1913, the manuscript has been bound in three volumes, each of which carries the author's book-plate. The autograph manuscript of *The Captives*, also formerly in the author's library, was somewhat longer in preparation, having been started at Petrograd on February 17, 1916, and having been

brought to completion at Edinburgh on January 10, 1919. Twice during its composition the author changed its title. Originally it was called *Maggie Cardinal*, later it became *The Story of Ruth*, and still later *The Captives*. The text runs to 1,638 pages, which have been bound in three volumes. Almost the same length is the 1,500-page text of *Wintersmoon*, which was begun at Edinburgh on Christmas Eve 1924. (One would think he would have been otherwise engaged on that evening, but it may have been a superstition which the author observed, for *The Duchess of Wrexhe* had been started on an earlier Christmas Eve.)

Of particular interest to readers familiar with Walpole's "Rogue Herries" series is the original 9-page manuscript, "A note on the Herries Chronicles," in which the author tells why he wrote the series and comments on other contemporary writers, including Thomas Mann and W. Somerset Maugham. Of Maugham, who satirized Walpole in his novel, *Cakes and Ale*, Walpole writes: "Somerset Maugham is I think the best realistic novelist alive in England and with the exception of Mann, the best realistic novelist alive in the world today so far as my knowledge goes. What does he do in his novels and short stories? He takes a situation between human beings and stabs it nakedly, plainly, just as it is. Of course he is an artist and therefore selects his material (he selects beautifully) but he cares for nothing but the truth—everything *extra* seems to him bunkum. Now it is just those *extra* things that seem to me important. I don't mean that I don't delight in Maugham's art for I do, but a man must be as he is and life is interesting and beautiful to me not only for what it is but very much more for what it *signifies*. The Herries history was intended to show, in the life of a country, in the life of a piece of English ground, and in the life of human

beings, the life *behind* life. Lest that should seem too pretentious I would say quite simply that I believe a man's soul to be of much more importance than his body. I cannot help believing that and I can see quite well why to people like Somerset Maugham who think such preoccupations no part of an artistic business, all my efforts must appear foolish and jejune."

In the recent Hersholt gift there were also corrected proof copies of *The Young Enchanted* (London, 1921), "Spanish Dusk," a short story that was first published in 1930 in the *Yale Review*, and *Wintersmoon* (London, 1928), the latter inscribed: "Dear Jean: These are only rough proofs. I hesitate to inscribe them—they are worthless—but my affection is so strong that I would inscribe anything! Your loving Hugh. Christmas Eve, 1935."

Finally, there are recent editions of Walpole's writings that were published posthumously, a number of photographs, Walpole's personal engagement book for 1935, and a number of books and pamphlets relating to his life and career. The most noteworthy of these is Sinclair Lewis' "Who is Hugh Walpole and Why Should You Read Him?" which appears in *Hugh Walpole, Master Novelist* (New York, 1914). This, perhaps the rarest of all of Sinclair Lewis' publications, is inscribed: "Jean Hersholt—great friend of Hugh Walpole & of Sinclair Lewis—in fact great friend. Sinclair Lewis. Feb. 7, 1945. N. Y. C."

This provides a happy transition to the second group of books presented by Mr. and Mrs. Hersholt at the time they gave the Walpole collection—a notable gathering of first editions, presentation copies, letters, and a few manuscripts of Sinclair Lewis, another of their literary friends.

The letters from Sinclair Lewis to Hersholt are neither as detailed nor as numerous—there are only six—as those from

Walpole to the collector. But the Lewis materials also include a few letters from the author to other correspondents and two manuscripts: "Recommendations," an outline for a short story or one-act play, and the foreword to *Three Readers*, which comprises 13 typewritten pages extensively corrected by the author. Among the 32 first or early editions of Sinclair Lewis' works, 28 are inscribed to Hersholt. These inscribed volumes include *Hike and the Aeroplane* (New York, 1912), Lewis' first book, published under the pen name "Tom Graham." This copy is inscribed: "To Jean Hersholt. I have persuaded the author of this freakish opus to sign it for you, tho' believe me, it was a job to get an autograph out of him. Sinclair Lewis, Beverly Hills, July 9, 1943." On the facing flyleaf the author has printed in a childish hand: "To Gene Hersholt Tom Graham New York." *Our Mr. Wrenn* (New York, 1914) is inscribed: "To Jean Hersholt—This is the only book (of mine!) that I ever loved. Sinclair Lewis." *Cass Timberlane* (New York, 1945) bears the presentation note, "To Jean Hersholt—bless him! On my 62nd birthday—damn it! Sinclair Lewis, Rodeo Drive, Feb. 7, 1947," and *Kingsblood Royal* (New York, 1947), "For Dr. Jean Hersholt the one reader on whom I can always depend. Sinclair Lewis Thorwale Farm June 14, 1947."

Among the contributions to books and periodicals there is a copy of *Yale Verse 1898-1908* (New Haven, 1909) which contains seven poems by Lewis, six of which are signed "Harry S. Lewis." Collectively these represent the author's first appearance in a book. The Hersholt copy is inscribed: "Harry S. Lewis alias Sinclair Lewis." Of particular interest is a copy of the Nobel Prize addresses, delivered at Stockholm on December 12, 1930. This was Lewis's own copy and carries numer-

ous revisions of his address on that occasion. These corrections are incorporated in the second edition. A reprint of his first published literary writing, *Launcelot*, is represented by a copy of the limited edition privately printed by the Harvard Press. The author has written on page 4 the following lines:

Blow, weary Jean
The Academy scarce chiding
The Oscars all are riding
For films of awful corn

H. S. Lewis

Mr. Hersholt in a note of explanation has written beneath the verse this statement: "I was president of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences during the years 1945-49. Lewis inscribed the pamphlet in 1947."

In the course of this short description of both the Hugh Walpole and the Sinclair Lewis collections we have of necessity only touched on some of the highlights in preference to a detailed listing of each book or pamphlet. Both collections, however, contain virtually complete representations of all the published writings of the two men. In addition there is available considerable original unpublished correspondence; particularly is this true of the Walpole group of more than 50 letters. There are numerous association pieces of the highest interest, and there are a few photographs. These important collections have now been made available to the Nation through the generosity of two outstanding citizens.

FREDERICK R. GOFF

Chief, Rare Books Division

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Recent Scientific Literature

SCIENCE in the Library of Congress is a widely ramified subject. This very diffuseness makes it hard to describe in a meaningful way, whether it is considered in terms of the aggregate of materials ascribable to its many interdependent disciplines or merely from the standpoint of its annual accretions. As a field for acquisitions, it goes back possibly to 1800 and the establishment of the Library itself, certainly to 1815 and the Government's purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson. No scientific collection comparable in importance came again until the transfer of the great Smithsonian Deposit, in 1866, with its 40,000 volumes, including "the memoirs and transactions of learned societies throughout the world and an entire series of the most important scientific and literary periodicals." As with the Jefferson purchase, the long stride forward was accomplished by alliance between the relatively lesser strength of the Library's holdings and the relatively greater strength of an outside collection. This pattern, with significant and timely variations, has persisted to the present day.

A century and a half after the Library was founded, a unit was established to coordinate the acquisition, processing, and reference use of the scientific and technological collections. In the absence both of such a unit and, until 1943, a medium for reporting acquisitions in the specialized manner of this journal, systematic recording and description of accessions in the fields of science was not feasible. This is the first such effort since the Science Divi-

sion of the Library of Congress was organized in July 1950.¹

By this it is not meant to imply that there was no reporting of the science acquisitions of the Library before the formation of the Science Division. From 1900 to 1944 the Smithsonian Division, which was charged with the custody, expansion, and servicing of the Smithsonian Deposit, annually recorded its activities, which included diligent attempts to fill gaps in the Deposit collections and to encourage the procurement of scientific and technical titles in book, serial, and other forms. After 1944, the Smithsonian Division having been abolished in a general reorganization of the Library, consultants and fellows in science and the history of science gave interim reports on various aspects of scientific literature, which appeared under the heading "Annual Reports" in the August issues of this journal for the years 1946 through 1948. They recorded the first receipts of the voluminous reports of such American and foreign agencies of World War II as the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD), the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee (CIOS), the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee (BIOS), and the Field Information Agency, Technical (FIAT). Also enumerated were cur-

¹ A general account of the scientific and technological holdings and of science and science-connected responsibilities in the Library was included in the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for the fiscal year 1953 and was reprinted as a pamphlet, *Science in the Library of Congress*, in 1954.

rent acquisitions of foreign books and pamphlets on atomic energy, new periodicals, science classics and works on the history of science, and materials on the natural and physical sciences grouped under such heads as biology and medicine, physics, chemistry, and mathematics.

The difficulty of reporting and describing accurately and intelligibly the multitudinous accessions of the Library for any single year in the whole complex of scientific and technological subject fields has been noted. This difficulty stems from the diversity of the materials, the variety of means by which they are procured, the differences in language, form, and storage techniques that they require, and their sheer numerical bulk. Starting from a base of well over 1,000,000 cataloged items in the form of monographs and bound serials already in the Library's classified collections in the four principal categories of science, medicine, agriculture, and technology, it is not statistically farfetched to estimate that new receipts in these fields in fiscal year 1953 exceeded 100,000. Of this number, approximately 30 percent were current serial publications, including more than 2,000 new serial titles; 25 percent were research reports produced under Government contract; possibly 15 percent were manuscripts; 15 percent were books and 10 percent were pamphlets; and the remaining 5 percent were distributed among photographs, prints, blueprints, punched cards, microfilms, and other less-used forms of material. To this total must be added, among other things, the normal annual influx of some 150,000 maps and charts.

The futility of any attempt in a short article to analyze or evaluate such an array is readily apparent. It has therefore been considered of more practical value to scientists and other users of the Library to describe some of the more important processes and activities which contribute to the

accumulation of new materials, and to indicate significant trends.

Serial Literature

GENERAL

The lifeblood of research publication is the journal that carries original research. Reviews, abstracts, and most monographs follow and for the most part derive their basic information from this source. The current upsurge in original research is reflected in the large number of new serials being published and brought to the attention of the Library. Many of these have permanent value and are being acquired for the collections, whereas others are kept in sample copies for future identification.

An analysis of the new serial titles received in 1951 showed a total of 654 in basic sciences, of which 128 were in the general category and the others distributed among the major disciplines of sciences. A very large percentage of the new journals were in the earth sciences, a majority of them being in seismology, oceanography, and meteorology. It was not surprising to note 27 new titles in nuclear physics. In the applied sciences of agriculture, medicine, engineering, and technology there appeared almost three times as many new titles as in the basic sciences. Continuing the analysis, it was interesting to find that in 1952 the pattern was repeated with very little deviation, both in the total number of titles and in their distribution in the various disciplines. The trend for 1953 and the first part of 1954 shows very clearly that the pressure of scientific research and the need for publication continues to result in the proliferation of new journals.

Unfortunately, in most of the compilations of serial titles, there is no record of those that fail to continue. It is difficult to differentiate between existing and extinct journals. One recognizes that a union list should carry all titles in order

to determine whether or not any particular publication ever existed, but it is extremely important that an examination be made from time to time of the current output so that scientists can know what is appearing in their special field and what they will need to read in order to be able to keep abreast of the new developments.

FOREIGN

World War II hindered the publication of periodicals in many countries. A number of them were stopped, others became irregular or less frequent. It was difficult for the Library to get serial publications regularly from many countries, and impossible from others. Within a relatively short period after the war, however, a great number of them resumed publication, many again became regular, and more new ones were added to the world output. With the increase in the publication of periodicals, bulletins, reports, and other kinds of serial publications, the need for abstract, index, and review journals became more acute. It is significant that about one-third of the British abstract journals and journals containing abstracts began publication after 1945.

In recent years the East European countries have followed a more or less uniform pattern in the publication of abstract journals. A scientific and technical documentation center or institute has been established in each of these countries, including the Soviet Union, and one of the major functions of these centers is to put out abstract journals of world literature in individual or combined fields of science and technology. These journals are supplemented by abstract bulletins or sections in journals published by industrial or research institutions. Documentation centers and institutes have been established also in most of the Western countries. The pattern, however, has not been uniform, and their main emphasis has been on docu-

mentation techniques rather than abstract journals. Most of the abstract publications in the West are published by scientific and industrial societies and institutions.

The Library has subscribed to and is receiving most of the East European abstract publications, even though besides their own literature they cover a considerable number of other publications and are in languages quite unfamiliar to the American research population. This is done primarily because the scientific and technical papers and periodicals of these countries have not been as readily available as those published in the free world.

In acquiring the Western abstract publications the Library has been somewhat more selective, attempting to insure complete coverage of subject fields rather than to get everything that is published.

Review periodicals have grown in number and significance. The trend here has been to publish in more but narrower fields. There are some, however, which are devoted to the entire field of science and technology of a particular country. The Library is trying to obtain all of these review publications because, even if subject matter may be duplicated, most of them reflect research trends in the various countries and give discussions of the subject matter from different points of view.

Another notable type of publication is the periodic bibliography. Some countries have undertaken to issue lists of all scientific and/or technical articles published in their territories. Typical of these bibliographies are the *Classified List of Egyptian Scientific Papers*, published annually by the Egyptian National Research Council, and *List of Scientific Papers Published in the Middle East*, published by UNESCO's Middle East Science Cooperation Office.

Besides the bibliographic periodicals listing publications of individual countries or

areas, there are those concentrating on individual subject fields, such as the *Bibliography of Seismology*, published semiannually in Canada, and the *Bibliography of Industrial Diamond Applications*, published monthly in London and containing abstracts.

The Library strives to obtain all the subject bibliographies from all over the world, and is receiving most of the country bibliographies.

The basic and most important group of scientific publications, however, consists of the reports, transactions, and proceedings of academies and learned institutions, as well as the journals of professional groups and societies. Strong emphasis has been placed by the Library on the acquisition of these publications. Most of them have been received regularly from the beginning of their publication, which in some cases dates back more than a century. Wherever gaps exist, primarily due to both world wars, efforts are made to fill these from various sources—from duplicates in other libraries, from bookdealers, and by obtaining reprints. These publications are being received from academies and societies throughout the world.

Report Literature

During World War II and in these post-war years, a form of reference material familiarly known as the research or technical report began increasing in quantity and importance, particularly with regard to the acquisition and control of the literature on science and technology. The fact that much of this information was classified made the problem of initiating bibliographic controls difficult.

Scientific and technical government and industrial report acquisitions in the Library are largely centered in the ASTIA Reference Center of the Technical Information Division of the Library.

In 1951 the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA) was established by the Secretary of Defense to integrate the related information activities carried on by all the departments in the Department of Defense. It is supported by all three services, but it is managed by the Air Force. Reports flow to ASTIA from the hundreds of technical offices of the Department of Defense and their contractors. ASTIA places subject controls on these reports, announces their availability, and sends them on request to other offices of the Department of Defense and their contractors.

The Technical Information Division has already cataloged and abstracted more than 150,000 of these documents, some of which are classified for reasons of national security. Estimates indicate that this collection is increased by more than 25,000 reports each year. Slightly more than half this number do not have a security classification. This does not mean that they are freely available, although an appreciable number do come to the attention of the public through the Office of Technical Services. Many are restricted in distribution by reason of proprietary interests or administrative considerations of the cognizant Government agency. With regard to subject, this collection of documents is assigned largely to physics, chemistry, and their applications. Medical and social services probably do not exceed one-fourth of the total spread. The heaviest emphasis is on ordnance, electronics, aircraft, and guided missiles. There is a wide spread of equivalent percentages in the less-than-ten area in such subjects as instrumentation, metallurgy, nuclear physics, personnel, transportation, and other disciplines, as one would expect to find in the Department of Defense's research program.

The ASTIA pool contains the technical report collections of its predecessors, such

as the Central Air Documents Office (CADO) in Dayton, Ohio, and the Navy Research Section (NRS) of the Library of Congress. These organizations, in turn, had inherited from their predecessors. This collection is protected by rigid security measures; only those individuals or agencies evidencing proper clearance may have access to the files.

Included in the material located physically in the Technical Information Division are the wartime report collections of the Office of Scientific Research and Development (including the British liaison reports, previously under the immediate supervision of the Joint Research and Development Board) which have been placed in the custody of the Library.

In the spring of 1946, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, then in the course of terminating its contracts with industrial and research organizations, and in execution of statutory requirements, recalled hundreds of thousands of copies of scientific and technical reports prepared at its instance. The Library, asked to undertake the work of distribution, sought to assemble at least one complete file. For this purpose it selected titles, not only from the reports sent by the contractors, but from the excess copies in the files of the Research and Development Board, the War Department, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the National Archives, and other Government agencies. When only one copy of a title was discovered and this copy could not be transferred to the Library, a record was made of it.

This set in the Library, together with the record of unique copies in other files, has become the most nearly complete record of the work of OSRD in existence and provides the basis of a substantially complete catalog of OSRD reports. These files also are open only to authorized agencies or individuals.

Monographs

New monographs in science, technology, medicine, and agriculture are added to the Library's collections at the rate of about 13,000 items per year, distributed as follows: science, 3,500; medicine, 1,500; agriculture, 2,000; and technology, 6,000.

Within the past few years monographic publications have exhibited several significant trends in content, as well as in forms of publication. These trends are fully reflected in the Library's acquisitions. Sufficient time has elapsed since World War II for most countries to have resumed normal research and production, and also to have prepared and published monographs on wartime research. New postwar developments in science and technology have frequently been summarized in monographic series. A noteworthy group of such publications is the "Advances" and "Progress" series in various fields of science and technology. In the United States nearly two dozen such multivolume series have been published by a single publisher. Similar reviews of important fields of science have been published in Great Britain, and other countries are joining the trend. Many of these publications integrate hitherto unpublished research that during the war was only available as classified material. Others, delayed by wartime activities or by postwar shortage of printing facilities, have now come off the press, richly supplemented by more recent developments. As review publications, they are primarily intended for scientists or engineers who are unable to follow all the research papers in their field currently published in journals or institutional reports. They are also useful for those who need and desire indicative information in fields related to their primary interests.

While the war prompted research, it hindered publication, especially of mono-

graphs, in most countries. In countries which were occupied by the Germans, such as France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Norway, research seems to have gone on at a more or less normal pace. However, there are many cases where books written during or shortly after the war have been received at the Library of Congress only within the past couple of years. In Germany, research and publication was completely reorganized after the war, and there is now a distinct division between East and West. While in the Western Zone publication is more or less back to normal and many valuable monographs have been received by the Library, the situation in the Eastern Zone is quite different, with research and publication being adapted to conform closely to Soviet standards. Scientific and technical monographs are being written in Eastern Germany, and many have been obtained by this Library, but the number of translations of Soviet works into German equals or even exceeds the number of original publications. The situation in Communist countries, including China, is very much the same as in Eastern Germany. These countries have published relatively few monographs of their own scientific or technical work.

The Soviet Union, however, publishes nearly three times as many monographs as the United States. The Library of Congress has received about 13 percent of their publications. It might be of interest to note that in the Soviet Union the ratio of monographs to serials in science and technology published yearly is very high, whereas in the United States scientific and technical monographs probably do not outnumber the total of serials currently issued in these fields.

Some countries, such as Canada, Australia, and some American republics, which, until recently, published a very small portion of the total output in scientific

research and technical development, are now advancing very rapidly. More and more monographic material is being published, and its scientific level raised. The Library of Congress has been active in acquiring all of the more significant of these publications.

Some of the smaller European countries are producing valuable monographs, particularly in agriculture, dairy industry, forestry, medicine, and geology. Since this Library relies on the United States Department of Agriculture Library and the Armed Forces Medical Library for collecting works in the practice of agriculture and medicine, the acquisitions from those countries are mainly in forestry and geology, with some monographs published in other fields of science and technology.

During World War II exchange of information between various countries was seriously impaired, which caused duplication in research and publications. In addition, the research in many countries was completely reorganized after the war due to political reorganization as well as to the development of new trends in science. During the postwar period attempts have been made by various countries, states, and regions to summarize their wartime research, and postwar reorganization and developments, in various types of publications of bibliographic nature. Many of these summaries or bibliographies are not limited to the wartime and/or postwar period but include some prewar activities and publications. Among such recently received monographs are: *Material on Scientific Institutions and Periodicals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia*, published in Belgrade in 1950, which contains descriptions of the new organization and personnel of the Yugoslav learned institutions and gives information about all their serial publications, and *Agricultural, Industrial and Economic Research, Ter-*

ritory of Hawaii 1930-1952, published in 1953, which contains abstracts of all Hawaiian research publications for that period, subdivided by subject fields.

More important, however, than the research developments in individual countries is the total worldwide contribution to science. Since a monograph is a summary of knowledge collected by bits over a period of years, there is a certain significance in each monograph on a new subject. It may indicate the beginning of a new field in science or technology. The recent Library of Congress lists of new classes that have been added to the subject classification, which are based entirely on publications received, reveal a fair number of such fields. To mention a few, new sections in the classification have been assigned to *nuclear engineering*, including *nuclear reactors* and *radioisotopes*. Some classes, such as *rocket propulsion*, *automatic devices*, and *antibiotics*, have been expanded. A number of smaller divisions, such as *synchrotron*, *neomycin*, and *stereoscopic motion pictures*, indicate the variety of recent monographic material in science and technology received at the Library of Congress.

Not to be overlooked are the publications of international congresses, held in a variety of locations and covering many disciplines of science. The proceedings or reports include rather full accounts of many scientific papers presented. These are often issued only to members of the congresses and frequently are not available through acquisition fields. The Library has been making a special effort to obtain these important documents for the collections.

Literature in Unconventional Forms

Much valuable reference material in science is now being recorded and distributed, and often formally published and copyrighted, in forms other than the conventional monographs, serials, and research

reports. Development of information services and specialists and the efforts to define documentation and the scope of its activities have highlighted the variety of forms a "document" can take. For example, Executive Order No. 10290, dated September 24, 1951, defines the term "document" as follows:

Any recorded information regardless of its physical form or characteristics, and includes but is not limited to, the following: (1) All written material, whether handwritten, printed, or typed; (2) all painted, drawn or engraved material; (3) all sound or voice recordings; (4) all printed photographs and exposed or printed film, still or motion picture; and (5) all reproductions of the foregoing, by whatever process reproduced.

The Library of Congress has been receiving material in these various forms from its earliest days and this is reflected in its organization, where format and special storage requirements have been the basis for certain divisions of the Library such as those for manuscripts, maps, and prints and photographs. As new procedures and techniques have been introduced and developed, these in turn have been manifest in a Photoduplication Service, a Microfilm Reading Room, and a Recording Laboratory within the framework of the Library.

As part of the overall science program for the Library, the Science Division has had as one of its primary activities the application of technical advances to the problems of documentation and adapting these to Library of Congress needs. More recently, the interest in these procedures has widened as more scientific material has come into the Library in these newer forms. Librarians are usually considered great organizers of information; in certain instances, however, scientists have taken the initiative to improve the organization of their data in order to facilitate reference and further research. Various types of

punched and notched cards have been effectively used and are now distributed.

This trend was recently brought to the attention of the Science Division when two such items were deposited for copyright. One was a catalog of infrared spectrograms issued on 7 by 18 inch edge punched cards. The name, formula, and spectrogram of the various compounds are printed on the cards and the codes can be punched into the margin. The second was an index on IBM punched cards for this and other catalogs of infrared spectral data. These sets of cards are handled independently so that the index can be used with different libraries of infrared spectrograms, which are distributed in various forms. The cards will be part of a general indexing system that is being developed for different kinds of scientific data. Bibliographies for a number of science specialties are now available for purchase or subscription on punched cards; one has been presented to the Library and others are known to be available. These novel forms of scientific literature will present problems in cataloging and custody which need to be resolved by the libraries. It is possible, however, that before long a large reference library or bibliographic center may consider its service of information on punched cards as commonplace as that of microfilm today.

Use of microfilm by libraries has become widespread in recent years, as considerations of space and economy have become increasingly important. At present approximately 10 percent of the newspapers acquired for the permanent collections of the Library are in this form. Microfilm also plays a significant part in the acquisition of important archival and historical materials. Other microforms which have come into use are microfiche, the mounted flat filmstrip, and microprint, whereby 100 pages of original matter are printed on a 6 by 9 inch card. Certain research tools

are now purchased by the Library of Congress in microprint editions.

More recently the microcard, where 10 volumes of a scientific journal can be contained on about a hundred 3 by 5 inch cards, has gained in popularity. Many titles, both current journals and some of the classic reference tools in science such as Beilstein or Poggendorff, which are bulky and expensive when obtainable in the original, have become available in this form. Some Government agencies are now issuing research reports on microcards.

Older and well recognized tools should not be overlooked in any mention of card catalogs to which the scientist turns in the Library of Congress. Among these are the cards of the Pacific Aeronautics Index, the Engineering Index, and the abstract cards issued by the Wistar Institute.

Science materials in different format can also be found in the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division. For example, one group of approximately 300 2 by 2 inch slides in projection mounts with captions, deposited for copyright, was selected for the collections. These all pertain to physical geography, weathering and its part in erosion, water supply, waste of resources, etc. Another slide collection of science interest is an atlas of fundus pathology consisting of 50 colored transparencies illustrating various abnormal eye conditions, which are indicated in accompanying brief case histories. Botanical plates of medicinal plants are another example to be found in these collections in addition to the more usual graphic material.

Aeronautics

There is no reason why acquisitions in aeronautics should be grouped as a special subject category in this article except perhaps for the fact that within the past year the functions of the former Aeronautics

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A selection of science research materials, including (at foot) groups of punched cards, microcards, and slides, and a roll of microfilm.

17 (First draft)

March 15, 1939

The Spirit of St. Louis

I squalled the blocks away from the wheels and opened the throttle. The plane moved forward. Several men were pushing on the wing struts to help it start. Slowly the speed increased, but it did increase. That meant the runway was not too soft — but was it long enough? Faster, the men ^{would be back.} dropped off from the wings. I leaned to the side of the ^{close to the fuselage,} cockpit, and watched the edge of the runway ahead. I must ^{straight} keep the plane on it. That was the only hope. ^{The controls tightened.} The tail lifted off the ground — a good sign — the wing must be taking some of the weight off the wheels now. The runway was slipping by quickly, the half way mark was just ahead, but I had nothing like flying speed — motor running perfectly — what R.P.M! But I dared not look at the instruments, I must hold to that runway. I could not take my eyes from it for a single second. The half way mark flashed by. Seconds now

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Division, whose annual acquisitions report appeared in this journal for a number of years, have been redefined and reorganized as a section within the Science Division. This change has not altered the basic acquisitions aims of the Library in this field nor affected, thus far, the general character of the aeronautics materials received. For the past several years the most noteworthy accessions have been manuscripts, though other forms of material were not neglected.

Many more spectacular collections have come to the Library in the past and will come in the future, but it was especially gratifying to receive recently the small but important group of papers of Frank Samuel Lahm, American aeronaut and businessman, who was the friend and exponent of Wilbur and Orville Wright and a valued correspondent of their sister, Mrs. Katharine Wright Haskell. The papers were the gift of Mr. Lahm's distinguished son, Brig. Gen. Frank P. Lahm—the first American officer ever to fly in an airplane—and of General Lahm's sister, Mrs. Katherine L. Parker.²

Collecting the manuscripts of published books may seem like a dubious Library activity, and it would certainly prove so if it were made a general practice. That it can be profitable, however, is demonstrated by the manuscript of *The Spirit of St. Louis*, recently presented to the Library by the author, Charles A. Lindbergh. Several institutions, such as the Missouri State Historical Society, the Minnesota State Historical Society, and the Yale University Library have benefited from General Lindbergh's generosity at sundry times, but this book manuscript is the first Lindbergh piece to come into the Library of Congress. A bestseller from the moment of its appear-

ance in September 1953, *The Spirit of St. Louis* tells the story of the historic first nonstop solo flight from New York to Paris and, among other distinctions, won for the writer the 1953 Pulitzer Prize for biography. So great has been its success that less than a year after its publication it seems destined for a prominent place among modern classics. Aside from its intrinsic merits as a chronicle of an unparalleled feat of courage, skill, imagination, and endurance, and as a history in miniature of the early life and times of the man who performed it, the manuscript has extraordinary bibliographic interest. Students who follow its evolution through the successive handwritten drafts and typescript revisions to the final edited printer's copy will find it a rewarding record of a man of action and technician discovering himself as a man of contemplation and developing latent talents of a high literary order.

Besides the many rewrites of the book manuscript itself, the gift includes the author's correspondence with friends and other knowledgeable persons who furnished or were able to confirm information needed while the writing was in progress; correspondence with friends about the book after its serialization in the *Saturday Evening Post* and final publication; correspondence about the book with the general public (chiefly incoming "fan" letters); supporting documents, such as aeronautical charts, maps, photographs, and logs used in reconstructing the transatlantic flight; and, lastly, the various editions, translations, and versions that have appeared since the book was heralded by the *Post* condensation (less than one-third of the final manuscript).

Lindbergh began writing the story in Paris in 1938, relying almost entirely on memory at the outset. The manuscript clearly shows how and why the book was

² For further information see *QJCA*, XI (May 1954), 165-66.

14 years in the making. The first draft, written with pen on blue note paper, deals with the New York to Paris flight *per se*, the narration of which forms Part II of the finished book. Part I was written later, to serve as an introduction to Part II. All the first drafts, i. e. the first four or five, tell their story in the past tense; it was some time afterwards, in the polishing and firming-up stage, that the author determined on the happy device of speaking always in the present. Then, after the main story was fully laid out, Lindbergh began to draw on a mass of reference materials he had been assembling as he wrote. He used these to correct and edit the whole manuscript for accuracy—for dates, details of description, sequences—until he was satisfied, as he tells in a letter, that “the final draft is as accurate factually and impressionistically as I could make it, both through my own effort and through the criticism of others—in the flashbacks as well as in the story of the flight itself.”

The arrangement of the manuscript collection, which the Library has left as it came from the author, exemplifies Lindbergh's method of work. After the few trial drafts, which are numbered consecutively, there have been removed and carried forward from earlier versions pages earmarked for possible reinserction. This practice results in what are seemingly gaps in nearly all the later preliminary drafts, designated by the year-dates of their composition, but the “missing” pages can all be found in special folders labeled “Discarded pages.” To prevent any future inadvertent disturbances of this somewhat complicated arrangement, the Library has numbered each sheet of the long manuscript, accompanying correspondence, and supporting documents as a single series.

Seldom, one supposes, has so carefully

finished a composition, so faithfully executed a reproduction of a great event, been achieved under such peripatetic conditions as those disclosed by the “datelines” of some parts of the *The Spirit of St. Louis* manuscript—aboard the S. S. *Aquitania*, en route from Cherbourg to New York; the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.; with the Marines on a Marshall atoll; in a bomber, returning from the North Magnetic Pole; General Partridge's residence at Nagoya, Japan; in a house trailer on the Florida Keys; on an air base in Arabia; parked on a roadside in the Italian Alps; camped in Germany's Taunus Mountains; on the island of St. Gildas. This indifference to the restraints of geography, very appropriate in a writer who is also one of the chief architects of the air age, is being reflected in the variety of foreign editions—British, Australian, English-Canadian, French, French-Canadian, Italian, Japanese, Swedish, Danish, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic—through which the book has passed to date. The correspondence indicates there will be more, even translations into “tribal languages throughout the world.”

The curiosity which the press had occasionally displayed to learn what part the writer's wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, a distinguished author in her own right, took in the preparation of this remarkable book may perhaps be satisfied by a brief quotation from one of the many little notes by her which are scattered through the papers. Ever an interested and helpful critic, she advises in one penciled chit: “Keep to your style, in character. Cut out all that is not in character *even when it is good* Your style is clipped—short sentences—precise—not careless. . . . Recognize your style & then keep to it. ‘Your own style’ is the style in which you

speak. Imagine you are speaking to me, not writing at all."

The value of this acquisition is enhanced by the biographical and historical information contained in the accompanying correspondence, much of which postdates the publication of *The Spirit of St. Louis*. Although the manuscript and the contents of these letters will not be publicly available during General Lindbergh's lifetime, scholars may gain access with the donor's permission.

Since the papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright were given to the Library in 1949 by the executors of the Orville Wright estate and particularly as a result of the fiftieth anniversary of powered flight, celebrated in 1953, and the appearance of the Library's 2-volume edition, *The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright*, there has been an unflagging interest in Wrightiana on the part of Government agencies as well as the general public which has benefited by the Library's collections. Mr. Fred C. Kelly, who wrote the authorized biography, *The Wright Brothers*, and edited a selection of Wright letters, *Miracle at Kitty Hawk*, has donated an interesting file of identified newspaper clippings relating to the fiftieth anniversary celebration that took place in the vicinity of Wilbur Wright's birthplace, the New Castle-Millville area of eastern Indiana. Through Mr. Kelly the Library has also obtained a photostat copy of a page of the Richmond (Indiana) *Item* of September 10, 1883, containing a letter to the editor by Wilbur Wright, aged 16, urging on the public the merits of a forthcoming "circus parade" to be staged by his younger brother, Orville, and two friends in partnership for the occasion under the firm name of "W. J. & M." The editor, who apparently had a soft spot for boyish high jinks, prominently

displayed Wilbur's advance notice under the eye-catching heading: "What Are the Boys Up To?"

Another important group of Wrightiana is a collection of 22 photographs taken of the gliding and soaring experiments of Orville Wright and Alec Ogilvie (of England) at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in October 1911. These pictures were taken by Van Ness Harwood, reporter and photographer of the *New York World*, who was one of many newspapermen covering this series of tests in which Orville Wright established the record that was to remain unbroken until 1922 by keeping his motorless machine nearly motionless in the air for just under 10 minutes. The Harwood photograph group comes to the Library on exchange from the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, which acquired the original plates from Mrs. Georgia Harwood, the photographer's widow, through the good offices of Mr. Aycock Brown, of Manteo, N. C. The plates were badly damaged and soiled and the Smithsonian has been at great pains to produce new negatives from which clear and balanced prints could be obtained. The result is well worth the effort and there is now available in the Library and at the Smithsonian a very fine new record of a famous aviation event. This exchange between the Library and its sister institution is only one of many that have been carried out in the past year in this same field of Wright photography. Such transactions became mutually profitable when the Library needed to call on the resources of the Smithsonian in the course of editing the Wright papers and when the National Air Museum embarked on a program of acquiring an exhaustive Wright brothers photograph collection which at the present writing contains more than 2,200 prints.

Conclusion

The foregoing discussion points up some special aspects of the broad Library of Congress program for the acquisition of scientific and technical material on a worldwide basis. The Science Division is endeavoring to see that these vast and diffuse resources of scientific information are inte-

grated into a working whole, which will make the Library of Congress an even more effective center where one can find the significant recorded information dealing with the physical and natural sciences and their application to the needs of man.

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DURING the period May 1, 1953, through April 30, 1954, a total of 20,476 volumes and pamphlets were received in the Law Library. Analysis of these receipts by area shows:

Area:	Pieces	Per-centage
United States.....	9,462	46
British Commonwealth.....	1,642	8
Latin America.....	3,185	16
All other.....	6,187	30

A breakdown by source of acquisition is also illuminating:

Source:	Pieces	Per-centages
Purchase.....	9,187	45
Copyright deposit.....	2,829	14
International exchange.....	1,746	8
All other sources.....	6,714	33

In addition to the volume and pamphlet count, a total of 10,667 pocket parts were recorded as received during this same period. This type of material is destined for usually temporary inclusion in parent volumes already in the collections, in this respect being similar to another form of law material, the page inserts for the legal looseleaf services. Thousands of pages of the latter type are received each year but no total annual count is kept. Neither the pocket part nor the page insert is figured in counting the total contents of the Law Library. A third form of accession, the records and briefs of the United States Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of Appeal, remains uncounted until the pieces are bound or placed in labeled cardboard boxes. Several thousand pieces of records and briefs received during the same 12-month period are undergoing this treatment.

Lastly, the Law Library has received an estimated 100,000 issues of legal periodicals and serials, including legal newspapers. Counts are not kept by area of publication or by source of acquisition as in the case of volumes and pamphlets.

United States

Yearly acquisitions of American law include Federal and State constitutions, session laws, compilations and revisions of laws, codes, digests, court reports and trials, appeal records and briefs for cases before the United States Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of Appeal, form books, encyclopedias, directories, and miscellaneous treatises and monographs. They include legal periodical and serial material and frequently issued supplementary material in looseleaf form, as well as pocket parts and cumulative supplements issued periodically, usually annually. Copyright receipts account for a large majority of the publications in these categories; the rest come from Government and State publication offices, and by exchange and gift from many sources. During the year just passed, the complete coverage of new American law publications provided by these sources continued to be maintained. Thus, patrons in this most important field of the law have been assured of the current utility of the materials provided for their use.

STATE LEGISLATION

Of all the classes listed above, that of retrospective State session laws going back to colonial or early statehood days is least represented in the collections. For this

reason, lists submitted by bookdealers who specialize in early American and statute law material are carefully checked. Procurement of early volumes of session laws is, however, a slow and, on the whole, not overly successful operation in any single year. Nevertheless, some progress is usually made, and the 12 months past have been no exception.

For Massachusetts, the following rare and important acts and resolves were secured:

Massachusetts Bay. *Province.*

The Acts Contained in this Book were ordered to be left out of the last Impression of Temporary Laws and printed by themselves . . . Boston, Printed by Green and Russell, 1763. pp. 52. Evans 9432.

Massachusetts Bay. *State.*

Resolves of the General Assembly . . . Begun . . . May 26, 1779, and . . . continued by several Prorogations and Adjournments to May 9, 1780. pp. 197-268. [Boston, 1780] Evans 16849.

Massachusetts. *Commonwealth.*

Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Begun . . . May 30, 1781; and . . . continued, by Prorogation and Adjournment, to January 16, 1782. pp. 129-209. [Boston, 1782] Evans 17598.

Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in New England; Begun . . . May 29, 1782. Boston, Printed by Nathaniel Willis, 1782. pp. 52. Evans 17600.

Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Begun . . . May 29, 1782; and . . . continued by Prorogation to September 18, 1782. pp. 53-114. [Boston, 1782] Evans 17601.

Although these acts were of an ephemeral nature, they were not printed in later collections, and therefore give information on the political, economic, and social life of the New Englanders of the period that cannot be found elsewhere.

A worthwhile item long missing from the collection of Tennessee session laws was also added:

Tennessee. *Laws, statutes, etc.*

Acts passed at the Second Session of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 2nd Session. Nashville, Printed at the Republican Banner Office, 1842. *With this is bound: Journal of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee at the called Session of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly.* Knoxville, E. G. Eastman and James Williams, 1842.

While on the subject of session laws it should be mentioned that a considerable improvement has been effected in providing information on present-day State legislation almost simultaneously with the time it is passed by the 48 State legislatures and approved by the respective governors. This information is available through the new service of the Commerce Clearing House, which furnishes in looseleaf form copies of new business, tax, and welfare laws passed at regular and special sessions of all States immediately after they have received official approval. The facilities afforded by this service have been especially useful in providing accurate, rapid service in answer to Congressional requests for information on new State legislation.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION

The first official publications of the first civil government of the Territory of Guam have been received. They are *Statutes and Amendments to the Codes of the Territory of Guam: the First Guam Legislature, 1951-1952* (San Francisco, 1953) and *The Government Code of the Territory of Guam 1952* (San Francisco, 1953).

The publication of this code marks the completion of the first step in the work of revision and codification of the laws of Guam. This program, undertaken at the direction of the First Guam Legislature, will be completed within the next year, and the entire law, revised and codified, will be embodied in the present Government

Code and in the revised Penal Code, Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, and Probate Code.

HEARINGS

In this year of investigations, the Law Library has added the records of several such proceedings to its collections. Among the most important may be mentioned the New York State Crime Commission's *Public Hearings (No. 5) Port of New York (Waterfront)*, in five volumes together with the Sanderson and Porter report. These records contain the factual record of the hearings of the Commission, which sat from December 1952 to March 1953, in connection with the investigation of corruption and crime on the New York waterfront as it affected the movement of freight in and out of the Port of New York. This report is especially important for its study of organized crime and the suggested means of its amelioration.

RECORDS AND BRIEFS

The records and briefs on appeal of the cases before the Supreme Court for the 1953 term are being received as usual and will be assembled for binding at the conclusion of the term.

The question of the constitutionality of segregation in the public schools in various States was only recently decided by the Court. The five cases involving this controversial question first reached the Court during the 1952 term.¹ On June 8, 1953, the Court entered an order directing reargument and requested counsel to address themselves to five questions set forth in the order so far as these questions would be relevant to the issues involved in the respective cases. The transcript of the oral argument in the cases heard on December 7-9, 1953, which has been obtained by the Law Library, presents the legal reasoning of several of the foremost attorneys in the

field of constitutional law practicing before the highest court today. It was recorded by Ward & Paul of Washington, D. C., is contained in six pamphlets, and will not be available in any other form.

CODES

This year marked the issuance of a new edition of the *United States Code*. This is the fifth edition; the first appeared in 1926. It contains in 50 titles a consolidation and codification of all the general and permanent laws of the United States in force on January 2, 1953. The project of revising and enacting this code into positive law, title by title, has proceeded over the years. According to a statement in the preface to the latest edition, "Bills have been enacted by Congress to revise, codify and enact into positive law Titles 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 17, 18, 28 and 35." Work on the remaining titles is under way. When all titles have been enacted the code will be legal evidence of the general and permanent law and recourse to the numerous volumes of the *Statutes at Large* for this purpose will be unnecessary.

Two States, Delaware and Ohio, have issued new codes since the last report on acquisitions. The *Delaware Code Annotated* (St. Paul, 1953), in 15 volumes, is an annotated codification of the laws of the State and replaces the outdated *Revised Statutes* of 1935. It represents the first completely modern and annotated edition of the general statutory laws of Delaware in multiple volumes.

The code for Ohio is a new edition of *Page's Ohio Revised Code Annotated*, the first since 1937, and was made necessary by reason of the fact that the legislature of the State replaced the General Code with a new revised code. It will encompass 18 volumes when completed. An edition of this same code in a single volume appeared simultaneously.

¹ See *QJCA*, X (August 1953), 203.

TREATISES

Practicing lawyers know the importance of accurate legal forms. It has always been a problem for the profession to be absolutely sure that the right form is at hand, that it is correctly worded, and that it will weather legal attack. New editions of form books appear rather frequently, but extensive collections of forms singled out for approval over the years can only be made after passage of considerable time. One important contribution in the last category is *American Jurisprudence Legal Forms Annotated*, now in course of publication. When completed, this encyclopedia will consist of 14 volumes and will contain over 20,000 forms, its goal being to furnish a form to cover practically every conceivable situation. It has been keyed to *American Jurisprudence*, section by section, and offers direct leads from "the law to the form" or "the form to the law," supported by *American Law Reports Annotated* and State and Federal decisions.

Another new publication recently received which should prove useful to the legal practitioner is *Debtor-Creditor Law*, by Howard L. Oleck of the New York Bar. It fills a long-existing need by presenting in one volume what hitherto has been a jumbled mass of fragments of law, practice, and custom of the 48 States and the Federal Government.

TRIALS

The fourth volume of the "Notable American Trials" series, *Enemies of the State*, by Francis X. Busch, containing non-technical but factually accurate accounts of four significant American trials, was added this year. It includes the following trials: The Mary Eugenia Surratt case; the Teapot Dome cases; the Alphonse Capone case; and the Rosenberg case. There seems to be renewed interest in the trials of those accused of conspiring against the

life of President Lincoln, especially in that of Mrs. Surratt. The Law Library has recently acquired a new edition of the transcript of the courtroom testimony in her trial, as compiled by Benn Pitman, with an introduction by Philip Van Doren Stern. This transcript originally appeared in 1865. Still another book on this controversial conviction, *The Case of Mrs. Surratt*, by Guy W. Moore, has issued from the University of Oklahoma Press.

British Commonwealth of Nations

GREAT BRITAIN

The purchase of a manuscript of outstanding importance in the historical development of the law of equity should be noted as one of the distinguished acquisitions of recent years. This is a manuscript copy by Francis Hargrave, himself an illustrious English attorney, of the *Prolegomena of Equity* by Lord Nottingham (1621-82). Nottingham, or Heneage Finch, as he was known before being titled, was successively Solicitor General, Lord Keeper, and Lord Chancellor of England. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story in his treatise on *Equity* referred to him as the "Father of Equity" because of the important role he played during the formative stage of English equity practice.

It has not been definitely established when this treatise was written by Lord Nottingham, but it is presumed that he wrote it about the time he held the position of Lord Chancellor, the highest office on the equity side, which he assumed in 1675. He never published the monograph, nor have any of the English legal historians or his biographers in commenting about it shed any light on the fate of the original. They do, however, mention the copy made by Francis Hargrave. The eminent English legal historian, Holdsworth, in discussing this particular copy, indicated that at that time (1924) the whereabouts of the

Hargrave copy was unknown, saying that "this treatise is not in the Hargrave MSS. and presumably it is in the possession of the representative of Lord Nottingham." He then comments on its worth as a treatise in these words: "It would obviously be a most valuable historical document, as it would give an account of equity just at the time when it was beginning to assume its modern shape, written by the man who was mainly responsible for the shape which it was assuming."²

Lord Campbell in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England*, Vol. III (London, 1845), p. 394, has this to say of the manuscript:

The other and more important work he entitled "Prolegomena of Equity." This, written in the piebald style then usual among lawyers, a mixture of bad Latin, bad French, and bad English, contains, under methodical divisions, all that was then known of Equity, as contradistinguished from common law. The reader may be amused with some of the titles: Cap. 6. "Equity versus purchasor ne sera." 7. "Equity relieves en plusors cases l'ou les printed livres deny it." 12. "Of Trusts in general, quid sint." 30. "De Anomolies." 31. "L'ou les juges del common ley, ont agreed to alter it, sans act de parlement, et l'ou nemy," [or "of Judge-made law."]

In a footnote, Campbell adds:

The value of this treatise may be appreciated by the observations of that accomplished lawyer, Mr. Hargrave, on a copy of it made by himself: "In this copy of Lord Chancellor Nottingham's 'Prolegomena,' I have adhered closely to Mr. Heneage Legge's copy, except that I have avoided the numerous abbreviations in the latter, and that I have translated all the French words, and so made what was almost throughout a mixture of French and English, entirely English. The whole of this copy, except a few lines in page 2., is in my own handwriting. But from the interesting and valuable nature of the contents, I did not feel the labour of copying and translating as any fatigue."—See Preface to Hale's *Jurisdiction of Lords*, p. 153. This MS.

² *History of English Law*, Vol. VI, p. 542-43.

treatise is likewise mentioned very respectfully by Sir W. Grant, in the *Bishop of Winchester v. Paine*, 11 Vesey, 200.

The seller of the manuscript evidently acquired it from the Honorable Henry Legge, collateral descendant of the Finch family, who apparently obtained it from Lord Nottingham's second son, Heneage Finch, Solicitor General to Charles II. This is borne out by the letter of offer of the London agent for its former owner.

The young American who goes to law school more likely than not is urged to read at some time during those anxious years Arthur M. Harris' little brochure, *Letters to a Young Lawyer*, which gives good advice to the prospective lawyer regarding the characteristics of what constitutes the good attorney. It is interesting to compare the good advice of Mr. Harris with that put forward in an early English treatise recently acquired, namely, Thomas Manley's *The Solicitor: Exactly and Plainly Declaring, Both as to Knowledge and Practice, How Such an Undertaker Ought to be Qualified . . . for Such a Weighty Employment* (London, 1663). Mr. Manley particularizes under five headings the qualities which he considers every person who undertakes the business of solicitor should be endowed with, as follows:

First, He ought to have a good natural wit.

Secondly, That wit must be refined by education.

Thirdly, That education must be perfected by learning and experience.

Fourthly, And lest, learning should too much elate him, it must be balanced by discretion; And

Fifthly, To manifest all those former parts; it is requisite that he have a voluble and free tongue to utter and declare his concepts.

In contrast to this is a caustic tirade against lawyers and "such a weighty employment" as characterized by Thomas Manley, by a contemporary of his, William Cole, who described himself on the title

page of his pamphlet as "A Lover of his Country." The title of his tract is *A Rod for the Lawyers: Who are Hereby Declared to be the Grand Robbers & Deceivers of the Nation; Greedily Devouring Yearly Many Millions of the Peoples Money* (London, 1659). The argument of this tract is the same that is current to this day among some people, namely, that lawyers are a bad lot and are not to be trusted.

A copy of the first edition of John Selden's *De iure naturali et gentium iuxta disciplinam Ebraeorum libri septem* (London, 1640), was added to our collection of the writings of that famous English jurist. Selden, who combined with his legal studies voluminous researches into Oriental learning, published this exposition on rabbinical law 14 years before his death in 1654.

Halsbury's Laws of England, the first edition of which was produced at the turn of the century, has been a book of primary legal authority ever since its appearance. The second edition, which was issued in 1931 under the editorship of Lord Halsbury, carried on the tradition of the first as a complete statement of all matters of substantive law. The third edition, now in the course of publication, and of which the Rt. Hon. Lord Simonds, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, is the chief editor, has become necessary because the intervening years have brought about vast legislative changes and thousands of new decisions, as well as the need for a complete reexamination and restatement, in some cases of the whole law, from a modern point of view and incorporating all the new material. The new edition will consist of 42 volumes. Five have been received.

The London *Law Times* says of this new edition:

The recent publication of the first volume of the new series—some 45 years after the pioneer

volume—is an event which it would ill become us to pass over in silence, having regard to the commanding position which the work has won for itself not only in this country but throughout the world where English principles of law prevail.

Several years ago the Law Librarian, on a trip to England, explored facilities for microfilming portions of the calendar of the Essex Quarter Session Rolls. The Law Library arranged during 1953 for reproductions by microfilm of the rolls of this court for the period 1664–87. It might be mentioned that the Courts of Quarter Sessions are among the earliest established in England; founded in 1327, they were empowered to examine and punish lawbreakers, and thus were criminal courts. This microfilm forms a useful addition to the collections available for the study of the work of the court during the seventeenth century.

AUSTRALIA

The first consolidation of the laws of Australia in almost 20 years has been added to the Law Library collection. It is in four volumes and bears the title *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1901–1950 with Notes of Cases, Tables and Indexes* (Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, 1952–53). This revision will enable the Law Library to give up-to-date service on reference questions concerning the Commonwealth.

CANADA

The average lawyer working on a case or researcher writing a paper involving the law of another country is concerned primarily with getting all the laws in force on the particular subject in which he is interested. In this connection the importance of recent, up-to-date compilations of laws and codes can readily be seen. The acquisition of publications of this nature makes the work of the Law Library staff easier, too. It is pleasant, therefore, to

point to a new 6-volume revision of Canadian laws now in force, especially when it is borne in mind that the last previous compilation appeared in 1927. The full title of the new compilation is *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952* (Ottawa, 1952). Its acquisition now eliminates the many searches of annual session laws after 1927 that have heretofore been necessary.

It is also worthy of special note that two provinces of the Dominion of Canada have issued consolidations of their laws, namely Newfoundland, with *Revised Statutes, 1952*, in four volumes, the first revision since 1917, and Prince Edward Island, with its *Revised Statutes, 1951*, in two volumes, the first compilation of laws published for that province.

A rare Nova Scotia item acquired by the Law Library is *The Temporary Acts of the General Assemblies of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia* (Halifax, 1767).

This collection is part of the original compilation, which extended to 1769. The period was an important one in the colonial history of North America and the acquisition of the acts in this volume prefix our present holdings of early Nova Scotian legislation with what are presumably the most important acts of the General Assembly, which began its sessions in 1765.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The output of legal literature in India was imposing even while it was under British control. Since 1947, the year of the creation of the Republic of India as a member of the British Commonwealth, even more legal publications seem to be emanating from that country. For example, the passage by the Indian Parliament in 1953 of an estate duty act designed to reduce inequality of wealth in the Republic resulted in the publication of a number of titles on that subject. One of them is *Cases on Estate Duty* (Delhi, 1953), by Om Prakash Aggarwal. Its compiler, realizing

that the Indian Estate Duty Act is modelled on the British acts on the same subject, was of the opinion that a proper understanding of the relevant British acts and decisions would be helpful to Indian practitioners. The volume contains all the leading decisions of English, Irish, and Australian courts arising under estate duty statutes. Three other volumes on this new legislation contain commentaries and analyses: B. L. Goyal and N. C. Goyal's *A Simple Guide to Estate Duty* (Agra, 1953), S. R. Laskar's *Estate Duty in India* (Calcutta, 1953), and T. A. Ramachandran's *The Estate Duty Act, 1953* (Madras, 1953).

In addition to the usual treatises on the law of contracts, torts, crimes, etc., there have been several works on the comparatively recently enacted sales tax law. Although unpopular with the people, the sales tax has proved a very satisfactory source of income for the various provinces in which it has been introduced and has strengthened their financial positions. The first sales tax act in India was introduced in Madras in 1939. Almost all the states or provinces of the new Republic have passed similar legislation. It is important because it is said to yield the largest tax receipts for the state exchequers. Treatises on this subject include the *All India Sales Tax Manual* (Allahabad, 1953), an exhaustive and analytical commentary on the sales tax with texts of the sales tax of all the states that have introduced such legislation, by Sri Krishan Agarwala; *The Law of Sales Tax in India* (Madras, 1953), by V. Sethuraman; and a volume with the same title by R. Mathrubutham and R. Srinivasan, which was published in Madras in 1954. The latter contains also the text of rules issued by the various states under the respective acts. A very fitting quotation from Cicero on human reaction to taxes appears on the title page of one of

these treatises: "To tax and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not given to men."

Pakistan, the entirely new Muslim state consisting of two widely separated territories carved out of British India, has naturally been slow in building up an independent legal system. The Indian Independence Act (1947), which designated India and Pakistan as new dominions, provided that pending the adoption by those states of new constitutions they were to be governed in accordance with the Government of India Act (1935), with necessary adaptations by their respective Governors General and Constituent Assemblies. As the Pakistan Constituent Assembly has not as yet approved the constitution which was drafted, much of the legislation contained in the Government of India Act is still in force. Some new decrees of the Governor General and acts of the Constituent Assembly have, however, been put into effect. They are contained in *The Unrepealed Central Acts and Ordinances with Chronological Table and Index. From 1941 to 1950* (Karachi, 1951), published in two volumes by the Ministry of Law, Government of Pakistan. The Law Library was especially fortunate in being able to secure a set of this publication during the past year. It forms one of the very few items in the collections for Pakistan. Its usefulness in the answering of questions on Pakistani legislation on such topics as income tax, excess profits and business taxation, rights of married women, laws controlling foreigners, etc., has already been proven.

BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

British colonies and protectorates in Africa, aside from the Union of South Africa, may roughly be divided into the following groupings: Central Africa, which is attempting to bring about an association of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; British South Africa, compris-

ing Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland; British East Africa, under the control of the East African High Commission, which includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda; and the British West African Council, comprising Nigeria, Gambia, Gold Coast, Ashanti, and Sierra Leone.

The Law Library has acquired the first revised edition of the laws of the East African High Commission, bearing the title *The Laws of the High Commission in Force on the 31st December 1951* (Nairobi, 1953). It contains a consolidation of legislation for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, which should prove useful in legal research for this part of British Africa.

A useful 3-volume collection of laws for Basutoland, the first to be published, has been received. It contains all the laws in force on January 1, 1949. A sign of the times is evident in Chapter 77 of the second volume, which is concerned with "uranium and thorium control."

Another part of Africa for which a new compilation has been published is the Province of the Cape of Good Hope of the Union of South Africa. The 3-volume set of ordinances contains, in consolidated form, on facing pages in English and Afrikaans, the text of Ordinances of the Province, enacted during the period 1911-51, which were in operation on January 1, 1952.

For the British possession of St. Helena, 1,200 miles off the west coast of Africa, a new revised edition of its laws has been received. The last revision was issued in 1926. The volume is divided into three parts and contains ordinances, subsidiary legislation under the ordinances, and a reprint of orders of the Sovereign in Council as well as other instruments relating to this island.

Lastly, mention should be made of the acquisition of the first compilation since 1930 of the *Laws of Bermuda*. It is con-

tained in five volumes and spans the years 1620-1952. This addition to the collections is especially necessary for the reason that several annual session law volumes of the colony were never received by the Law Library.

Latin America

The steady increase in the receipt of books and pamphlets by the Latin American Section of the Law Library, noted over the past 3 years, has continued. The total number of pieces received during the first 10 months of the fiscal year was 3,185, as compared with 2,884, 2,628, and 2,516 during the corresponding period in the 3 previous years.

It is generally a difficult task to find complete collections or runs of serials published more than 10 or 15 years ago, because of the custom in Latin American countries of issuing small editions, quickly out of print, on very poor paper. Worthy of mention in this category is a file of the basic legislation of the Province of Mendoza in Argentina, complete from 1860 to 1914, entitled *Registro oficial*.

Also in this category is a set of 28 volumes entitled *Lêx, Coletânea de Legislação, em Fascículos Quincennais com Notas*, covering the period from 1937 to 1950. This collection, divided into two volumes per year, covers the local legislation of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, in one volume and the important federal legislation affecting the state in the second. Originally published in fortnightly issues, with separate pagination, the collection if acquired contemporaneously would have constituted a nightmarish problem for collation and binding. The set received is complete in every regard.

The Law Library has made efforts to acquire all translations of legal works into English and all works on Latin American law published in this language. A notice-

able although gradual increase in this type of material has occurred in the past few years, in keeping with the growing needs of American business, as well as of the lawyer and research worker, whose linguistic capabilities may not be adequate to use of the original-language texts. Some of these works and translations have been issued in the United States and others in the country of origin. From Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela have come translations put out by translation firms; these have been more or less limited to the fields of taxation, banking law, commercial law, and labor law. In New York, the Foreign Tax Law Association has issued various income tax services for Latin American countries, which are kept up to date with looseleaf additions. In addition, this organization issues a semi-weekly bulletin with tax news and related matters. In 1953 the Library acquired the income tax services for Argentina, Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico, each in two volumes; previously it had obtained those for Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela.

The potential investor or foreign business establishing itself in Peru might be interested in a recent work by Richard M. Boesen entitled *Rights and Duties of Foreign Business under Peruvian Law* (Lima, 1953). This is principally an analysis of business and labor law provisions. The chapters devoted to contracts and sales are annotated with comparative practice in the United States, as derived from Williston's well-known treatise on contracts. The author is a member of the bars of both countries.

Two other translations are worthy of mention. The first is *The Oil Code of Colombia*, by James W. Raisbeck (Bogotá, 1954). This code was approved and promulgated by Decree 1056 of April 20, 1953. The second is *The Commercial Code of Mexico* (México, 1954). The original

basic code which was enacted in 1889 has been extensively altered in practically three-quarters of its provisions by special legislation in many fields, but no official revised text has been issued to date. A draft code has been under study for many years, and the chapter on bankruptcy, which will form the last "book" of the four to comprise the code, is the only complete text actually adopted into law.

Many new legal periodicals have been making their appearance in the past two or three years. It is interesting to note that the subjects given predominance relate to commerce and industry, marking the trend of public attention in this direction. Among those received are the following:

- Comercio e Industria Boliviana.* La Paz. Año 1, No. 1, Jan./June, 1952.
- Cuadernos del Instituto de Derecho Comercial y de la Navegación.* Buenos Aires. Año 1, No. 1, 1952.
- Trabajo.* Boletín de la Secretaría de Estado del Trabajo. Ciudad Trujillo, Rep. Dominicana. Año 1, No. 1, Jan./June, 1950.
- Boletín del Centro de Estudios de Derecho Comercial.* Montevideo. Año 1, No. 1, April, 1953.
- Foro de México.* Organo del Centro de Investigaciones y Trabajos Jurídicos. México. No. 1, April, 1953.
- El Derecho.* Organo de la Asociación de Estudiantes. Guatemala, Univ. de San Carlos, Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales. No. 1, July/Sept., 1953.
- Revista de Derecho Comercial.* Tucumán, Univ. Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina. Año 1, No. 1, July, 1951.

European Countries

Codes, current legislation, and standard commentaries of all West European countries have been received in the Library promptly, in most instances within weeks or months after publication. In the following, therefore, the current materials of particular countries will be singled out where political circumstances have made prompt acquisitions difficult, and only ac-

quisitions of unusual interest from other countries will be described.

Several recent acquisitions are valuable tools for the student of comparative law. The first truly comprehensive study of Scandinavian law in the English language, published last year, is Lester Bernhardt Orfield's *The Growth of Scandinavian Law* (Philadelphia, 1953). The author reviews the historical development of the legal institutions of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, and gives an outline of the present-day law in those countries. Considerable space is devoted to political and constitutional history and phases of local government, religion, education in general and legal education, agriculture, social legislation, and the like. The book has been written with a view to the problems and understanding of American lawyers and legal scholars. An extensive bibliography is included.

Frederick Wallach, in his *Introduction to European Commercial Law* (New York, 1953), gives a concise review of the nature and history of continental commercial law. International conventions and the laws of various countries governing sales, negotiable instruments, agency, and business organizations are dealt with.

Torts in continental European law are the subject of a study published 4 years ago, F. H. Lawson's *Negligence in the Civil Law* (Oxford, 1950). The author outlines the principles of liability for negligence in Roman as well as modern European, Mexican, and Canadian law, and he includes primary source material in the original language and, as a rule, in translation.

The Institute of Comparative Law, recently established at the New York University School of Law, has inaugurated a new series of volumes on comparative law with a publication by Bernard Schwartz entitled *French Administrative Law and the Common-Law World* (New York, 1954). The

author is the director of the Institute, and his book is the product of his specialization in the field of comparative administrative work. It is written with particular regard to the English-speaking lawyer.

Several compilations have been received which greatly facilitate research in the laws of other countries of the world. Foremost is the publication, in looseleaf form, of the third edition of Alexander Bergmann's *Internationales Ehe- und Kindschaftsrecht* (Frankfurt am Main, 1952). The 1938 edition had been badly in need of revision because of the changes brought about by World War II, and this new work takes into account all recent changes in family and nationality law. Issues containing summaries and translations into German have been received for Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

The Metzner Publishing House in Frankfurt, Germany, has been putting out a series entitled *Geltende Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetze*, which contains commentaries and translations, in German, of the nationality laws of various countries of the world. The latest volume received is the twelfth, containing a compilation of German nationality laws from 1870 up to the present time: Franz Massfeller's *Deutsches Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht* (1953). The previous volumes covered the law of France (Vol. 1), Switzerland (Vol. 2), the Soviet Union and the Baltic States (Vol. 3), Belgium and Luxembourg (Vol. 4), Albania, Bulgaria, and Rumania (Vol. 5), Great Britain (Vol. 6), the United States (Vol. 7), Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland (Vol. 8), Poland (Vol. 9), and the Netherlands (Vol. 10).

A similar collection which is confined to nationality legislation is J. C. Adriaansen and S. Van der Weg's *Nationaliteitswetgeving*, published at Arnhem, the Nether-

lands. Thus far 15 looseleaf issues in 2 volumes have appeared. The texts and comments are given in Dutch, and occasionally the text in the original language is also added.

In 1953 the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor, appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Office, published its *Report* in Geneva (E/2431 U. N.). Allegations had been made in the Economic and Social Council that 23 countries (including the United States) practiced some system of forced labor. The materials assembled pursuant to the allegations give a picture of labor legislation and labor conditions the world over.

One of the most comprehensive projects in the field of private international law is a 2-volume looseleaf edition of conflict of laws legislation and international treaties: Aleksandr N. Makarov's *Quellen des internationalen Privatrechts* (2d ed., Berlin, 1953-). The first volume contains the legislation of the various countries on the conflict of laws rules in the field of civil and commercial law. All texts and explanatory matter are given in the French and German languages. Volume 2 is to give all international treaties in this field, and an annex is contemplated which will contain all originally English texts.

Germany

Material on current German law for all zones was received quite regularly and some older material was also acquired. Among the latter, one book deserves special mention. Modern German private law outside the Soviet Zone is the result of a long development during which the general principles of Roman law became blended with those of the Germanic tribes. This process went on for centuries on a local scale. Legal codes enacted for indi-

vidual principalities and in particular for city-states were prepared by jurists trained in Roman law. These became an important vehicle for the administration of justice as the common law—*Gemeines Recht*—of the Empire. After the example of Nuremberg (1479) comprehensive legal codes enacted in the individual city-states were called *Reformationen* and represented the local law as revised and systematically arranged. (Guy C. Lee, *Historical Jurisprudence*, New York, 1927, p. 401; Rudolf Huebner and Francis S. Philbrick, *A History of Germanic Private Law*, Boston, 1918, p. 21.) The *Reformation* of the city of Worms is one of particular interest. Worms became, in 1497, the seat of the highest tribunal of the Holy Roman Empire—the *Kammergericht*—where half of the justices had to be doctors of Roman law. The presence of many learned jurists stimulated their participation in the preparation of local legislation. The Law Library has acquired two editions of *Der Stadt Worms Reformation* with supplements: 1513 and 1561. (An incunabular *editio princeps*, Speyer, Peter Drach, 1499, *Second Census* R 38, had been acquired previously). The *Wormser Reformation*, first enacted in 1498, is a textbook of common law of Germany to which the authority of a statute was given, according to Stintzing. It covers private law, criminal law, and judicial procedure. In its part relating to procedure it became the pattern for other procedural laws of the next century. Eminent German scholars did special studies of the *Wormser Reformation*: for example, Josef Kohler, in *Wormser Recht und Reformation* (Halle, 1915). An artistically executed woodcut on the title page of the 1561 edition represents the coat of arms of the city of Worms. (See illustration.) It is marked with a monogram which is attributed to various engravers of that time (François Brulliot,

Dictionnaire des monogrammes, Munich, 1833, pt. 1, nos. 1925, 3121; pt. 2, no. 746.)

The Soviet Union

STATUTES

Soviet statutory law originates from various sources: the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, the Council of Ministers and individual ministries, various boards attached to the Council of Ministers, and finally the Central Bureau of Trade Unions. *Vedomosti* is the only periodical which is supposed to cover completely two sources—the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium—and this publication has been received regularly. Since August 1949 there has been no special gazette for all the other sources and the pertinent material must be gathered from *Izvestiia*, *Pravda*, departmental periodicals, compilations of laws and regulations on special subjects which are printed from time to time, and annotations in the official editions of the codes.

Vedomosti recently underwent a change in its form and program. Until January 1954 it was printed in the large newspaper size and the program was not well defined. With No. 1 (795), which appeared on January 20, 1954, its page size was reduced, and it is now divided into three sections. The first is reserved for laws of the Supreme Soviet and edicts of its Presidium "of a normative nature," i. e., a rule-making nature, also for treaties, agreements, and conventions made by the U. S. S. R. with foreign countries and ratified by the Presidium. In contrast to the previous practice, each law or edict printed in this section bears a number, and such numbering runs consecutively through the year. Previously citations to the edicts only contained references to the issue numbers and pages, but now the law or edict may and should be cited by the number under which

it was printed in the first section of *Vedomosti*.

The second section is devoted to the edicts of the Presidium granting titles and decorations for achievements in various fields of economy and culture. The third is given over to brief communiqués on the activity of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, communiqués concerning the granting of decorations for services during a certain period of years and good work, official changes in administrative-territorial subdivisions, and "other informative materials."

It has also been announced that the edicts of the Presidium granting decorations for service during a certain period are to be printed in a special new publication: *Sbornik ukazov Presidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR o nagrazhdenii ordenami i medaliami SSSR*, but this publication has not yet been received.

The Library continued to receive the official pocket editions of major codes, in which the texts of the codes themselves, effective on a certain date, are supplemented by additional pertinent legislation, court decisions, and administrative regulations. The latest editions acquired contain the texts of the following codes, as in force on January 1, 1952: the Civil Code, *Grazhdanskii kodeks*; the Code of Laws on Domestic Relations, *Kodeks zakonov o brake, sem'e i opeke*; the Criminal Code, *Ugolovnyi kodeks*, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, *Ugolovno-protsessual'nyi kodeks*. An edition of the Code of Civil Procedure, *Grazhdansko-protsessual'nyi kodeks*, contains the code as in force on January 1, 1953.

All these codes are of the R. S. F. S. R., which is the largest and most important state of the Soviet Union. However, because of the essential uniformity of the codes in all Soviet states (republics) and supplementary federal legislation, these

editions may be used for information on the statutory law of the entire Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). A federal Code on Maritime Law (Admiralty), *Kodeks torgovogo moreplavaniia SSSR*, was received in a 1953 edition. The one hitherto available was of 1936.

In view of the absence of comprehensive periodicals for laws and statutes other than that issued by the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, the compilations on laws and regulations on special subjects are often the only source of information. Three that were published last year deal with labor law. One was compiled by the Bureau for Codification and Systematization of the U. S. S. R. Legislation, *Osnovnye zakonodatel'nye akty o trude rabochich i sluzhashchikh*. Another is a reference book for labor union officials by I. Dvornikov and others, *Spravochnik profsoiuznogo rabotnika*. Still another deals especially with safety and protection of labor, *Okhrana truda, sbornik postanovlenii i pravil*, compiled by F. Marfenik and others.

A collection of official materials, laws, regulations, court decisions, and directives on copyright was also received: L. M. Azov and S. A. Shatsilo's *Avtorskoe pravo na literaturnye proizvedeniia, sbornik ofitsial'nykh materialov* (1953).

Compensation for members of collective farms is regulated by the acts of the central government only in a general way, the details being left to the local agencies. A collection of such local regulations issued for the region of Kostroma on the standards of output and their compensation is therefore of interest: *Primernye normy vyrabotki i edinye rastsenki v trudodniakh osnovnykh sel'sko-khoziaistvennykh rabot v kolkhozakh* (1953).

The far-reaching and bulky resolution of the Council of Ministers enacted after Stalin's death regarding animal husbandry, vegetable raising, machine tractor stations,

and commerce in consumers' goods was received in the form of separate publications: *O merakh po dal'neishemu razvitiuu zhivotnovodstva*, *O merakh uvelicheniia proizvodstva i zagotovkakh kartofelia i ovoshchei*, *O merakh po dal'neishemu uluchsheniuu M. T. S.*, and *O merakh dal'neishego razvitiia sovetskoi torgovli* (1953).

A collection of decrees and directives on housing and general living conditions, *Sbornik postanovlenii i instruktsii po zhilishchno-bytovym voprosam* (1952), contains in addition to housing regulations many recent directives on trade in consumer goods not available elsewhere. Another collection covers the housing law of the city of Moscow, *Kratkii spravochnik po zhilishchnym voprosam* (1953).

PERIODICALS AND COURT REPORTS

Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo (Soviet State and Law), which is in the nature of a law review discussing primarily theoretical problems, has been received promptly and regularly, but *Sovetskaia zakonnost'* is still not available. The court reports, *Sudebnaia praktika*, were also not received this year.

TREATISES

A new and sizable legal dictionary prepared by a large group of Soviet scholars gives explanations in the light of "Marxist-Leninist science of state and law" of 1,521 words and 177 Latin terms and maxims: *IUridicheskii slovar'* (1953). It is edited by S. N. Bratus and others, and is more extensive than the smaller dictionary printed in 1940. It gives information on Soviet law, the Ministry of the Interior, labor camps, etc., but it also contains some terms relating to the history of Russian law and the imperial period in general.

An attempt to construe Communist ethics in its relation to law is offered by M. P. Kareva in *Pravo i нравственность в социалистическом обществе* (1951).

General principles of application of Soviet legislation are discussed in M. G. Kirichenko's *Sovetskoe zakonodatel'stvo i printsiipy ego primeneniia* (1953), and V. N. Ivanov and IU. Todorskii's *Na strazhe sovetskogo zakona* (1952). A monograph dedicated to the inquiry into the basic rights and duties of Soviet citizens was also received, V. N. Ivanov's *Osnovnye prava i obiazannosti grazhdan SSSR* (1953). The educative function of the Soviet court is discussed in P. El'kind's *Vospitatel'naia rol' sovetskogo suda* (1953).

The most recent comprehensive treatise on Soviet civil law, edited by D. M. Genkin, first printed in Moscow in Russian, was received in a German translation which was printed in Berlin under the title *Sowjetisches Zivilrecht* (1953). Several monographs received deal with specific topics of Soviet civil law. Two of them have to do with the inheritance law: V. I. Serebrovskii's *Ocherki sovetskogo nasledstvennogo prava* (1953), and R. O. Khal'fina's *Pravo nasledovaniia v SSSR*, (2d rev. ed., 1952). An extensive work discusses a special problem of the Soviet law of torts, i. e., damages for injury caused by a source of increased hazard: B. S. Antimonov's *Grazhdanskaia otvetstvennost' za vred, prichinennyi istochnikom povyshennoi opasnosti* (1952). Another monograph on torts deals with damages for bodily injury, which under Soviet law are limited to the amount of benefits available under social insurance: A. A. Maidunek and N. IU. Sergeeva's *Material'naia otvetstvennost' za povrezhdenie zdorov'ia* (1953). The Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. has published a collection of articles on Soviet civil and labor law, *Voprosy sovetskogo grazhdanskogo i trudovogo prava* (1952). The articles deal with the transfer of governmental enterprises and buildings, con-

tracts in particular, employment contracts, inheritance law, etc.

Attempts are being made by Soviet lawyers to treat certain types of ownership enjoyed by Soviet citizens, which is restricted in many respects, as a special category of "personal ownership" as distinct from private property. A recent monograph by a prominent present-day Soviet law professor dealing with this subject was received: D. M. Genkin's *Pravo lichnoi sobstvennosti v SSSR* (1953).

Some aspects of domestic relations in the Soviet Union are discussed in three treatises. One deals with marriage, G. M. Sverdlov's *Sovetskoe zakonodatel'stvo o brake, i sem'e* (1952); another with personal and property relations in the Soviet family, N. V. Rabinovich's *Lichnye i imushchestvennye otnosheniia v sovetskoi sem'e* (1952); and the third with adoption, G. I. Sverdlov's *Usynovlenie po sovetskomu pravu* (1951). The statute of limitation in disputes over property arising between government trading organizations is discussed in M. IA. Lapirov-Skoblo's *Iskovaia davnost' po imushchestvennym sporam mezhdru khoziaistvennymi organizatsiiami* (1953).

An extensive study of contracts connected with what in the Soviet Union are called "capital construction projects" is to be found in I. L. Braude's *Dogovory po kapital'nomu stroitel'stvu v SSSR* (1952).

A new edition of the standard text on Soviet civil procedure, S. N. Abramov's *Sovetskii grazhdanskii protsess* (1952), was also received. Works by Soviet writers on non-Soviet law continue to appear; a recent acquisition is a study of general principles of the "bourgeois" law of obligations, i. e., contracts and torts, S. K. Mai's *Ocherk obshchei chasti burzhuaznogo obiazatel'stvennogo prava* (1953).

An important source for the study of Soviet criminal law as applied by the courts

is offered by officially recommended textbooks for law schools on the university level prepared by professors of the law institute attached to the Ministry of Justice and printed by the Government law book publishing office. They are what we would call comprehensive standard treatises and appear from time to time. A treatise which covers only the general part of the criminal law, i. e., the basic principles of crime and punishment and its application, is V. M. Chkhikvadze's *Sovetskoe ugolovnoe pravo. Chast' obshchaia* (1952). A translation into Polish of a similar previous edition which had been edited by V. D. Men'shagin and printed in 1948 was also received: *Pravo karne. Cz. ogólna* (Warsaw, 1952).

Two monographs are devoted to specific topics of criminal law. V. F. Kirichenko's *Znachenie oshibki po sovetskomu ugolovnomu pravu* (1952), deals with mistakes in Soviet criminal law. The other analyzes fraudulent offenses involving public and private property in connection with the statute enacted on June 4, 1947, which changed the penalties for such offenses: B. S. Nikiforov's *Bor'ba s moshennicheskimi posiatel'stvami na sotsialisticheskuiu i lichnuiu sobstvennost' po sovetskomu ugolovnomu pravu* (1952).

A handbook of forms relating to criminal procedure in courts is contained in M. L. Shifman's *Praktikum po sovetskomu ugolovnomu protsessu* (1953).

A study by M. M. Grodzinskii of appeals in Soviet criminal procedure which first appeared in 1949 was received in a second revised edition: *Kassatsionnoe i nadzornoe proizvodstvo v sovetskom ugolovnom protsesse* (1953). It covers also the ex officio reopening of finally decided cases, which, under Soviet law, may take place on the motion of certain judicial officers but not of the parties to the case.

A new edition of a comprehensive text on labor law is represented by N. G. Alek-

sandrov's *Sovetskoe trudovoe pravo* (1952). An interpretation of Soviet labor laws may be gathered from a collection of legal advice given in answer to inquiries by the readers of the paper *Trud* (Labor): *Konsul'tatsii "Truda"; otvety na voprosy chitatelei gazety "Trud" po trudovomu i zhilishchnomu zakonodatel'stvu* (1952).

The second volume of a study of labor legislation in Imperial Russia, covering the years 1900-17, was received: I. I. Shelymugin's *Zakonodatel'stvo o fabrichno-zavodskom trude v Rossii, 1900-17* (1952). The first volume, dealing with the period prior to 1900, appeared in 1947. This time the whole work was severely criticized in the Soviet legal periodical *Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo* for uncritical use of non-Communist writings. It appears to have every chance of being placed on the list of prohibited books.

Maritime shipping contracts under Soviet law are extensively treated in P. D. Samoilovich's *Dogovor morskoi perevozki po sovetskomu pravu* (1952). I. S. Zhilin's monograph on general average, *Obshchaya avariia i voprosy morskogo prava*, the 1951 edition of which was received last year, was acquired in a second revised edition, published in 1953.

A permanently functioning Board of Arbitration exists in the Soviet Union to settle disputes arising from export-import transactions. In many instances, in making contracts with foreign firms, the Soviet representatives have insisted upon inserting in the contract a clause providing for the submission to the Board of disputes arising from such contracts. It is of interest, therefore, to note the appearance of a survey and analysis of the awards made by the Board together with the pertinent laws, D. F. Ramzaitsev's *Vneshnetorgovyi arbitrazh v SSSR* (1952).

The rights and duties of members of collective farms are treated in popular form

in V. K. Grigor'ev's *Prava i obiazannosti chlenov kolkhozov* (1952). Governmental insurance of crops is discussed in M. Shermenov's *Gosudarstvennoe strakhovanie sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur* (1952). A new comprehensive text on Soviet public finances is M. A. Gurvich's *Sovetskoe finansovoe pravo* (1952). Currency reform in the Soviet Union is discussed in *Kreditnaia reforma v SSSR* (1952), by M. S. Atlas. Other books of interest are S. S. Ostroumov's *Sovetskaia sudebnaia statistika* (1952), which deals with statistical methods and forms; a textbook on forensic medicine in the Soviet Union, M. I. Raiskii's *Sudebnaia meditsina* (1953), and a sizable collection of the laws of the Chinese People's Republic in Russian translation, *Zakonodatel'nye akty Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respubliki* (1952).

HISTORY OF LAW

A grant of land issued by Peter the Great jointly with his brother John, during the short period when they shared the throne in 1685, is believed to be a primary unpublished source for the study of land tenure in Russia. (See illustration.) Its general importance derives from the fact that its main text is beautifully printed, only the identification of the estate and the name of the grantee being written by hand; thus the printed text reveals information about the general conditions under which land was granted at that time. Contemporaneously printed material on this subject is practically non-existent. The first Russian law book, printed in 1649, was the Code of Czar Alexis, father of Peter the Great. (A copy is in the Law Library.) Thereafter, until 1710, only two laws were printed in Russia, neither of them dealing with land tenure. But this period was one of transition from different types of tenure existing in pre-Petrian Russia to the uniform concept of "real prop-

**Der Stadt Worms Reformation / Auch enderung
vnd mehrung / etlicher darinnen verleybter
Gesetze / sampt der Keyserlichen
Confirmation diser Reformation.**



Cum Gratia & Privilegio Cesi Mayestatis.
Gedruckt zu Wormbs / durch Philips Röpffeln /
vnd Weygand Han.
Anno M. D. LXI.

Title page of DER STADT WORMS REFORMATION (Worms, 1561), showing the coat of arms of the city of Worms.



Grant of land issued by Peter the Great of Russia jointly with his brother John in 1685.

erty" (*nedvizhimoe imushchestvo*) established by Peter the Great in 1712. The document acquired by the Library shows that the fusion of various forms of land tenure (*votchina and pomest'e*) was far advanced prior to this act. It is also of special interest because although the so-called *Complete Collection of Laws* (*Polnoe sobranie zakonov*), retrospectively compiled and printed in 1830, reproduced several grants of lands to monasteries, it failed to reproduce for the period between 1649 and 1712 a single grant to private persons for their services such as this document represents. That the *Complete Collection* is actually incomplete was pointed out by the late Prof. V. O. Kliuchevskii, the famous historian of Russia. The Library's document furnishes demonstration.

Bulgaria³

The first Ordinary National Assembly, whose 4-year mandate terminated on December 20, 1953, when elections for representatives to the Second National Assembly had been carried out, passed only 10 laws during the past year. The Law on the Election of the National Assembly (February 17, 1953), the Law on Cooperatives (February 13, 1953), the Law on Water Resources (November 6, 1953), and the Law Amending the Law on Domestic Relations and the Family (November 6, 1953), are worth mentioning. The Presidium of the National Assembly issued a great number of edicts, one of them (October 2, 1953) containing a Maritime Commercial Code.

The Bulgarian law gazette, *Izvestiia na Presidiuma na Narodnoto Sŭbranie*, which remains the primary source of statutory material, has been received regularly. It

³ Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Sofia.

should be noted that several resolutions of the Council of Ministers were not made public in their entirety; only some "excerpts" from them were published. In addition to the law gazette, the Library has been receiving the monthly official periodical of the Ministry of Justice and the Chief Government Attorney's Office, *Sotsialisticheskoe pravo* (Socialist Law), which affords supplementary legal materials and digests of Supreme Court decisions. Formerly *Juridicheska misŭl* (Juridical Thought), it remains the only source of information on decisions of this court. Since the beginning of 1954 the Library has received the daily *Otechestven front*, organ of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Presidium of the National Assembly, containing edicts of the Presidium some of which have not even been made public in the official law gazette, *Izvestiia*.

The Library acquired separate publications of the Tirnovo Constitution of 1879, the so-called Dimitrov Constitution of 1947 (the latter in English, Russian, French, Hungarian, and Turkish versions), as well as of the laws on domestic relations and the family enacted in 1949, on turnover taxes (1950), on property (1951), and on self-taxation of the peasant population (1951). A comprehensive collection of laws and regulations relating to higher education may also be mentioned: *Sbornik ot zakoni i pravilnitsi po visheto obrazovanie* (1949).

Among the acquisitions of treatises and textbooks published in the People's Republic is a work by Ivan Nenov, associate professor at the Law School of the University of Sofia, entitled *Nakazatelen zakon* (1949), which covers the whole of jurisprudence prior to the adoption of the new Criminal Code of 1951. There is also a monograph by Stefan Pavlov, *Kŭm vŭprosa za sŭchtnostta na dokazatelstvata v na-*

rodno-demokraticheskii nakazaten protses (1951), published under the auspices of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. This work deals with the new concepts of the present government in the field of criminal procedure, especially with regard to evidence.

In the realm of civil law, L. Vasilev's *Grazhdansko pravo. Obshta chast* (2d ed., 1952) is worthy of special mention. This is a mimeographed textbook for use by law students, in which the author discusses all general civil law problems and topics in the light of Marxist-Leninist ideology and on the basis of Soviet legal practice, and thus reflects the present legal developments of the country in this field.

Supplementing the earlier Soviet publication *Konstitutsiia i osnovnye zakonodatel'nye akty Narodnoi Respubliki Bolgarii* (Moscow, 1950), containing Russian translations of the Constitution of 1947 and of several other basic laws (acquired and described in 1952), the Library has received an enlarged edition bearing the same title which was published in 1952 and includes laws enacted since the earlier one appeared. Two other collections of Bulgarian legal texts translated into Russian and published in the Soviet Union are *Zakoni o sudoustroistve i prokurature i grazhdanskii protsessualnyi i ugolovnoprotsessualnyi kodeksy Narodnoi Respubliki Bolgarii* (Moscow, 1953), and *Grazhdanskoe zakonodatelstvo Narodnoi Respubliki Bolgarii* (Moscow, 1952). The first contains the Law on the Judiciary (1952), the Law on the Government Attorney's Office (1952), the Edict Concerning the Bar (1952), the Civil Procedure Code (1952), and the Criminal Procedure Code (1952). The second embraces, among other acts, the Law on Property (1951), the Law on Cooperatives (1948), the Law on Contracts and Torts (1950), the Law on Do-

mestic Relations and the Family (1949), and the Law on Inheritance (1949).

A copy of the English version of the trial proceedings against the former leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice president of the Council of Ministers, Traicho Kostov, *The Trial of Traicho Kostov and His Group*, published by the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1949), was also received. The Library also possesses the Bulgarian, French, Yugoslav, German, and Russian versions of this trial.

A number of older publications relating to Bulgarian law prior to World War II may also be listed here.

A rare piece is *Organicheski ustav na Iztochna Rumelia* (Plovdiv, 1879), the Organic Act of Eastern Rumelia, i. e., of that part of the territory of Bulgaria which under the Treaty of Berlin (1878) was "placed under the direct political and military powers of the Sultan [of the Ottoman Empire], subject to administrative autonomy." The rest of Bulgaria formed the Principality of Bulgaria under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. In 1885 the Principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia merged into one political unit, which declared itself an independent kingdom in 1908.

Vladislav Aleksiev's *Prinos kŭm starobŭlgarskoto semeŭno pravo* (1931), deals with property rights and obligations within the family in Bulgarian legal sources of the ninth century, and reproduces several medieval documents in their original language as well as in translation into modern Bulgarian.

The first volume, covering 1920-43, of Ivan Dzhamdzhiev's *Sŭdebna praktika na Svetia Synod po brakorazvodni i dukhovnonakazatelni dela* (1943), is considered the first attempt to publish the important decisions of the Holy Synod, the highest judicial tribunal in the organization of the

Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church, with respect to divorce and religious-penal matters.

A publication by the Union of Bulgarian Lawyers, *20 godini Sŭiuz na Bŭlgarskite Advokati* (1940), issued on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, contains materials of great interest and value relating to the history of the Bulgarian bar, the history of the Union of Bulgarian Lawyers itself, and many other topics relating to legislation in this field.

In 1941 the Ministry of Justice published a collection of treatises and monographs prepared by the outstanding Bulgarian legal writers L. Dikov, S. Balamesov, A. Staliiski, D. Protich, N. Saranov, N. Dolapchiev, and others, under the title *60 godini bŭlgarsko pravosuċie 1878-1941* (Sixty Years of Bulgarian Administration of Justice). This describes in a very exhaustive manner the organization and development of the judiciary powers, the Government Attorney's Office, and the bar, as well as civil and criminal procedure.

Czechoslovakia

The statutory law of Czechoslovakia, consisting of laws passed by the National Assembly and of administrative decrees and orders, is printed in the law gazette, *Sbírka zákonů*, as well as in the official gazette, *Uřední list*. Both are received regularly by the Library. The Czechoslovak equivalent of the *Congressional Record*, *Těsnopisecké zprávy schůzí Národního Shromáždění*, and the *Tisky* (Printed Matters) supplementing these records are also received.

A number of changes were introduced by legislation enacted during the past year. The existing system of taxation, which had mostly been enacted under the Communist regime, was completely altered by 10 new tax laws on December 11, 1952. Two laws of December 11, 1952, provided for a new

organization of banking and insurance companies. The famous Law on Currency Reform (May 30, 1953) and decrees issued in its implementation provided not only for an exchange of the currency at an extremely disadvantageous rate, reducing the income of the population, but also annulled claims arising from blocked deposits and from Czechoslovak securities. The export and import of foreign exchange were tightened by the Law of December 22, 1953, on Trading in Foreign Exchange. The organization of enterprises under local government underwent an important change through Law No. 105 of the same date.

Constitutional Law No. 64 of October 30, 1952, regulated anew the courts of justice and the Government Attorney's Office, and Laws 65 and 66, enacted the same day, prescribed the details.

There are two categories of courts in Czechoslovakia: general courts, comprising the Supreme Court, provincial courts and the people's courts; and the special courts, consisting of the military courts and arbitral courts. The Attorney General has authority to supervise law enforcement by all courts (including the Supreme Court), all ministries and other Government agencies, officials, and even private individuals. Through the Attorney General—to whom all Government attorneys, civil and military, are subordinated—the Government exercises and directs the administration of justice. Laws 67 and 68 of the same date amended the Codes of Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure, introducing innovations of a rather technical character. Several new provisions dealing with release on parole substantially increased the possibility of confining convicted persons in forced labor camps; these camps were renamed "Transitional Establishments of the Ministry of Interior." The same law also introduced the unlimited possibility of deny-

ing release on parole to convicts whose good behavior warrants it.

The conventional system of school education in Czechoslovakia was abolished and replaced by a new one by the Law of April 24, 1953, on the School System and the Education of Teachers. A very important law, enacted at the end of the year, is the new Copyright Law No. 115 (December 22, 1953), which brings many new aspects into this field of legislation.

The Czechoslovak official bibliographical catalog, *Česká kniha*, received regularly by the Library, contains very few annotations, or commentaries upon these laws. On the other hand, much of the current Czechoslovak legal literature is represented by translations from Russian authors. The following may be mentioned: *Trestní zákon a trestní řád* (Prague, 1951); and *Ochrana lidově demokratické republiky* (Prague, 1951). *The New Czechoslovak Publishing Act* (Prague, 1949) was issued by the Ministry of Information and Public Culture.

The Czechoslovak collection has been increased by the 1953 issues of the legal periodical *Právník*, in Czech, and by some 1952 numbers of *Právny obzor*, in Slovak. The Library has not yet received *Socialistická zákonnost*.

Hungary⁴

Current Hungarian statutory material has been received quite regularly. Of special interest is an official compilation on criminal statutes in force on August 31, 1952, *A hatályos anyagi büntetőjogi szabályok hivatalos összeállítása* (1952), which was prompted by the confusing state of sources of Hungarian penal law. In 1950 the Hungarian legislature enacted the new General Part of the Criminal Code

(Law No. II of 1950), which by introducing new, mostly Soviet Russian principles, basically changed the Hungarian criminal law. But the new Code repealed only the General Part of the old Code of 1875, while the Special Part of the old Criminal Code dealing with individual crimes remained partly in force, together with a multitude of individual penal statutes enacted after 1875 and not incorporated in the Code. Hasty and numerous changes were made moreover, in the criminal provisions after World War II. The penal provisions not only were widely scattered but also difficult to locate. This situation induced the Hungarian Ministry of Justice to prepare the compilation, which groups the statutes according to a system reminding one of that of the Soviet Criminal Code.

The texts of statutes included in this compilation underwent some substantial alterations and omissions for which the Ministry had no authority. Bacsó Ferenc, a leading official of the Ministry, explained in an article that such changes must be considered official interpretations for the courts serving Socialist justice. Recent court decisions show that the courts cite the compilation as a source of law and not the statutes therein included. Thus the authority of the compilation seems to be well established.

Another publication of importance contains the leading decisions of the Supreme Courts: *A legfelsőbb bíróság elvi tanácsának határozatai* (1951). The leading decisions of the former royal *Curia*, the Supreme Court of Hungary, formed the most stable part of the Hungarian legal system, preserving legal tradition through the centuries. Some of the Hungarian legal concepts were so deeply rooted in these decisions that the Sovietization of Hungarian law could not be achieved by change of statutes alone. In 1949 the Government

⁴Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Budapest.

ordered the newly organized Supreme Court to revise the entire body of leading decisions of the *Curia*. This publication is the result of the revision and contains decisions made by the new Supreme Court in 1950 and 1951. Some of them were rendered in connection with actual cases brought before the Court, but most of those quoted are revisions of the leading decisions of the *Curia*, in which political expediency in the interest of the People's Republic prevails over legal considerations. The collection strongly reflects the Sovietization of the Hungarian legal system.

Several other publications seem to be designed for the same purpose. A special monthly, *Szovjet jogi cikkgyűjtemény*, prints translations of works of Soviet jurists and reviews legal publications of the Soviet Union and satellite countries. It is published jointly by the Hungarian-Soviet Association, Section of Law, the Associations of Hungarian Jurists, and the Institute of Political Science and Jurisprudence in Budapest.

Hungarian translations of the recent major Soviet legal works have also been received. A *Szovjet polgári jog* (1952) offers a Hungarian translation of D. M. Genkin's standard treatise on Soviet civil law, published in 1950. *Az anyagi igazságtana a bünvádi eljárásban* (1951), by M. S. Strogovich, is the translation of his Russian treatise on substantive truth in Soviet criminal procedure, which appeared in 1947.

A general compilation of statutes in force on various subjects is *A Magyar köztársaság fontosabb törvényei és kormányhatározatai* (The More Important Laws and Government Resolutions of the Hungarian People's Republic), issued in 1952. The name of the editor is not given.

In accordance with Soviet pattern, disputes arising among governmental trading agencies and controversies between these agencies and private enterprise are settled

in Hungary by a special procedure called arbitration, i. e., by special arbitral boards. A collection of statutes as of May 8, 1951, on arbitration relating to contracts involving all kinds of supplies and public services, has been received. It contains a treatise-like introduction, *Szállítási szerződés és döntőbizottsági eljárás*.

A textbook for examinations in public accounting contains the fundamentals of economic law, labor laws, and finance: *Gazdasági és pénzügyi jogi alapismeretek* (1951).

Two books printed outside Hungary are worthy of mention as contributions to the study of pre-Communist Hungarian law. Thomas Toth's *Les Causes de divorce en droit hongrois* (Fribourg, Gramby, 1951) deals with the causes of divorce under Law No. XXXI of 1894, which was in force from October 1, 1895, until January 1, 1953. Imre Zajtay's *Introduction à l'étude du droit hongrois (la formation historique du droit civil)*, was published by the Institute of Comparative Law of the University of Paris as the third volume of *Les systèmes de droit contemporain* (Paris, 1953). The author discusses the sources of law, the organization of courts and procedure, and civil law from the time of organization of the Hungarian State until 1867. A 12-page bibliography supports the text. The merit of the book, besides its high scholarly value, lies in its presentation of a complete study of Hungarian legal development in French.

Two seventeenth-century publications acquired by the Library contain a contemporaneous report on one of the most important political trials held in Hungary, marking a dramatic event in the struggle of Hungary and Croatia for self-government against Hapsburg absolutism. These are the *Aussführliche und wahrhaftige Beschreibung wie es mit denen Criminal-Processen und darauff erfolgten Execu-*

tionen wider die drey Graffen Frantzen Nadassdi, Peter von Zrin und Frantz Christophen Frangepan eigentlich hergangen (Vienna, 1671), and its Italian version, the *Perfetta e veridica relatione delli processi criminali et essecutioni delli medesimi fattasi contro li trè conti Francesco Nadasdi, Pietro di Zrin e Francesco Christofforo Frangepani* (Vienna, 1671). Both are illustrated by numerous contemporary engravings showing court scenes and other stages of the proceedings. The trial resulted in the execution of such high dignitaries as Ferenc Nadasdy, the Chief Justice, Peter Zrinski (Zrinyi), the Viceroy of Croatia, and Francis Frangepan (Frankopan), all of whom were later considered national heroes both by the Hungarians and Croats. Over 200 items bearing on this trial were listed in a bibliography printed in the early 1900's.

The reign of Emperor Leopold I (1657-1705) is identified with unceasing attempts to force absolutistic rule upon Hungary and Croatia. The Hungarian and Croatian magnates, Ferenc Nádasdy, Peter Zrinyi, and Francis Frangepan, conspired with others against the Emperor in 1671, hoping for aid from France to overthrow his oppression. France's attention was occupied elsewhere, however, and the conspiracy failed. The leaders of the revolt were put to death, and the Emperor vented his wrath in mass persecutions which shocked the other European nations.

Feeling against the trial and subsequent executions was so great that the Vienna Court decided to give the western world an explanation by publishing a report on the trial, which today would be called a "white paper," in German, Latin, Walloon, Spanish, French, and Italian. The two publications acquired contain the German and Italian versions.

Poland

Statutory material as embodied in the Journal of Laws—*Dziennik Ustaw*—and *Monitor Polski*, the official gazette, continues to be received regularly.

The gradual yet systematic legislative alignment with the Soviet pattern was consummated in the enactment of the new 1952 Constitution, which transformed Poland into a People's Republic. The Council of State (*Rada Państwa*), as it now exists, corresponds to the Presidium in the Soviet Union. Like the latter, the *Rada Państwa*, composed of 15 members elected by the national assembly (*Sejm*), has various functions. Poland no longer has a president or chief executive and the Council is assigned the functions normally exercised under a republican constitution by the president; the *Rada* convokes and dissolves the *Sejm*, awards decorations, appoints and removes high army and navy commanders and diplomatic representatives, and exercises the right of pardon among other duties. It also ratifies international treaties and "lays down universally binding interpretation of laws and issues decrees having the force of law" (Article 25 of the Constitution).

These decrees of the *Rada Państwa* prevail in number and importance over the regular laws enacted by the legislature (*Sejm*), the role of which has been reduced to a mere giving of *ex post facto* approval. The legislative function has in effect shifted to the Council of State, which, during the period when the *Sejm* is not in session, does in fact legislate.

The statutory law of Poland is now to be found in such decrees enacted by the Council, and also in the executive orders and resolutions of the Government or of the individual ministers. The departmental publications of the various Government agencies therefore furnish compre-

hensive compilations of statutory material in their given fields. In this category are a number of 1952 publications put out by the Ministry of Justice: for civil law, the third edition of *Przepisy ogólne prawa cywilnego na dzień 1 grudnia 1952*; for civil procedure, the fifth edition of *Kodeks postępowania cywilnego na dzień 1 grudnia 1952*; for criminal procedure, the second edition of *Proces karny*; for domestic relations, the second edition of *Kodeks rodzinny*; and for labor law, the second edition of *Przepisy prawa pracy na dzień 1 lipca 1952*. To the collection of Supreme Court decisions, the decisions of the Civil Division for 1951 and the Criminal Division for 1950, in the *Zbiór orzeczeń sądu najwyższego*, were added.

Economic legislation is the subject of a compilation entitled *Ustawodawstwo gospodarcze—teksty*. The latest in this series is the tenth volume, which deals with controls of industrial production and goods. Pertinent also in the field of current economic policy are decisions of the Government's arbitration boards in settling disputes between governmental enterprises. Of these the first five volumes of *Orzecnictwo arbitrażowe* (1953), covering the years 1949–52, have been received.

A decline is noticeable in the number of legal treatises currently published and listed in the official bibliographical catalogue, *Przewodnik bibliograficzny*. Among those received may be mentioned a joint work on administrative law in three volumes, *Prawo administracyjne* (1952), edited by Mieczysław Jaroszyński, and *Proces karny polski ludowej* (1953), by Leon Schaff, which deals with present developments in criminal policy and procedure in Poland.

Increasing in number are translations of foreign, primarily Soviet, texts, into Polish, as well as of Polish legislation into other languages. Among the latter, two pub-

lished in Germany may be mentioned: *Das Strafrecht der Volksrepublik Polen* (Berlin 1950), a joint work by I. Andrejew, L. Lernell, and J. Sawicki on criminal law; and an original monograph by Georg Geilke entitled *Das Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht von Polen* (Frankfurt am Main/Berlin, 1952), which surveys nationality laws in Poland from the eighteenth century to the present day.

In the field of history of law, the foremost acquisition was *Volumina legum . . . Konstytucje Sejmu Grodzieńskiego z 1793 roku* (Poznań, 1952), edited and compiled by Żdzisław Kaczmarczyk and others. The publication of this tenth volume closes the most complete code of statutory law of Poland of the pre-Partition era, commonly known as *Volumina legum*.

The first six volumes of this work (Warsaw, 1732–39), were compiled by Józef Załuski and Stanisław Konarski, and cover the period from 1347 to 1736. In 1782 the College of Piarists (*Scholarum Piarum Collegium Varsoviensis*) compiled the seventh and eighth volumes, covering the period of legislation up to 1780. An interval of over a century passed before the work on the next volume was undertaken. Meanwhile *Volumina legum*, although it had been issued unofficially, had acquired great authority because of its merits, and by decree of the Duke of Warsaw it was given the character of an official source in 1809. In this capacity *Volumina legum* partially survived in parts of Poland which came under Austrian and Russian domination—in the latter, up to the abrogation of Polish national institutions in 1863. A reprint of all eight volumes was published by Józefat Ohryzko in St. Petersburg in 1859 and 1860, but it was not until 1899 that the Polish Academy of Science issued the ninth volume, containing laws passed by the Diets (*Sejm*) up to the year 1792. Now, after another lapse of more than half a

century, the final volume has appeared, covering the legislative acts of the very last *Sejm* of independent Poland, which assembled between June 17 and November 23, 1793, in Grodno. Political events prevented contemporary publication of all the acts, and their binding force lasted formally for only 4 months.

The tenth volume contains reconstructed records of the *Sejm* from manuscripts and from printings of particular acts which have survived in various archives and libraries, in particular from manuscripts of the archives in the Czartoryski Library in Cracow.

The subject arrangement of the previous volumes was followed in the tenth, but it differs from them in that the text was printed in two columns only where Polish and French texts are given side by side. The elaborate printing of captions and use of italics for Latin words has been abandoned, and spelling and punctuation have been modernized according to present usage both in the Polish as well as in the French and Latin texts.

By the acquisition of this volume the Law Library completes its collection of *Volamina legum*.

In a sense complementary to the *Volamina legum* is a new bibliography of legislation enacted by the *Sejm* in the seventeenth century, Kazimierz Budzyk's *Bibliografia Konstytucyj Sejmowych XVII wieku w Polsce*, (Wrocław, 1952). The term "*konstytucja*" was used in Poland before its partition to designate resolutions and acts passed by the *Sejm*, the national assembly.

Another notable work on the earliest period of Polish law is the folio *Historia Polonica* (Leipzig, 1711-12), in two volumes. Stanisław Kutrzeba, the celebrated authority on history and sources of Polish law, considers this work of Jan Długosz (1418-89) as the most important source of

Polish law of the period from 1384 to 1480. Długosz was directly connected with the Government of Poland as one of the assistants of Cardinal Zbigniew Oleśnicki, the Chancellor of the Kingdom. His history contains a detailed record of the legislative activity of the Polish Diets for this period. It contains ample quotations from the acts and other decisions of the Diets, which are the only contemporary source for this legal material. Moreover, the book reports on courts of canon law in Poland and contains a record of the relations between the Church and State. It also furnishes the fullest available record of international litigation between Poland and the Teutonic Order before the Holy See, the most important international tribunal at that time. The edition acquired by the Library also contains chronicles by Kadłubek, Sarnitius, Orichovius (Orzechowski), and Carnco-vius, which are valuable for the legal history of Poland. As Kutrzeba stated, "A historian of Polish law would not be able to comprehend many of the legal questions pertaining to this period without Długosz's history."

Yugoslavia

Some 600 volumes of Yugoslav law books have been added to the collections, of which about 250 contain statutory material.

The Constitution of Yugoslavia was substantially amended on January 13, 1953. The present provisions are now to be found both in the old Constitution of 1946, namely in chapters I-V and XIII to XIV, which remained in force, and in the amendment called the Constitutional Law which superseded chapters VI-XII and XV. The latter abolished the Presidium of the National Assembly as the collective body at the head of the State and substituted for it the office of President of the Republic. The formation of the Government and the formation of the National Assembly and

the provisions of law with regard to elections were also changed substantially. The bicameral structure of the National Assembly is no longer based on the principle of equal rights for both houses. The functions of the State administrative machinery in socio-economic relations were also altered.

All of these changes are set forth in English in *New Fundamental Law of Yugoslavia*, which presents an exposition of the new social and political system by Edvard Kardelj; in Serbo-Croatian in *Ustavni zakon*, which has Mr. Kardelj's discussion and a speech by Marshal Tito; and in *Ustavno pravo FNRJ*, which has a commentary by Jovan Djordjević. These volumes appeared in 1953.

Gaps in the collections of the law gazettes of the individual Yugoslav states were filled by the acquisition, for Serbia, of *Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije* for 1949 and 1950, and, for Croatia, of *Narodne novine* for 1952.

Numerous treatises of recent date were received. A comprehensive treatise on civil law is to be found in Jurij Štampihar's *Civilno pravo* (1952). Property law is treated in Andrija Gams' *Stvarno pravo* (1949) and Mihailo Vuković's *Stvarno pravo* (1950); inheritance law in Borislav T. Blagojević's *Nasledno pravo* (1951); domestic relations in Bertold Eisner's *Porodično pravo* (1950); labor law in Boško K. Perić's *Radno pravo FNRJ* (1950); private international law (conflict of laws) in Mihailo Jezdić's *Medjunarodno privatno pravo* (1952); the law of collective farms in Serbia in Branislav Veljanović's *Razvoj seljačkih radnih zajednica NR Srbije* (1952); the status of and transactions by governmental enterprises in Borislav T. Blagojević's *Pravni položaj i pravni poslovi državnih privrednih preduzeća* (1948); the civil service in Aleksandar Baltić's *Komentar zakona o državnim*

službenicima (1950); the history of Yugoslav law and the State in Sreten Vukosavljević's *Istorija države i prava FNRJ* (1951); and criminal law and criminal procedure in Aleksandar Maklešov's *Naše novo kazenko pravo i njegove vodilne ideje* (1948) and Vladimir Bayer's *Teorija krivičnog postupka FNRJ Jugoslavije* (1950).

Retrospective material relating to the component parts of Yugoslavia is also well represented among the acquisitions, which include the original editions of major Serbian codes: the Civil Procedure Code of 1853, and the Commercial Code, Bankruptcy Act, and Criminal Code of 1860.

The beginnings of jurisprudence in Serbia are represented by these titles: Dimitrije Matić's *Načela umnog i državnog prava* (1851) and *Javno pravo Srbije* (1851), the earliest Serbian works on public and constitutional law; Rajko I. Lešjanin's *Institucije Justinijanovog rimskog prava* (1857), the first textbook of Roman law in the Serbian language; Stojan Veljković's *Objašnjenje trgovačkog zakonika* (1866), for many years the principal study of Serbian commercial law; and Djordje D. Cenić's *Objašnjenje kaznitelnog zakonika za Knjažestvo Srbiju* (1866) and Dimitrije G. Radović's *Teorija kaznenog postupka s pogledom na zakonik o postupku sudskom u krivičnim delima od 10 aprila 1870* (1870) which for decades were the fundamental works on criminal law and procedure.

For Croatia the first work on constitutional law written in the Croatian language was received: Bogoslav Šulek's *Hrvatsko-Ugarski ustav ili konstitucija* (1861). Prior to it all writings on Croatian constitutional subjects had been either in Latin or Hungarian. The author, who was the most productive and diversified of Croat writers, was the assistant of Ljudevit Gaj (1809-72), the initiator of the Croat

renaissance. An official collection of laws and regulations published between 1885 and 1905 for the use of the Croat courts was also acquired: *Uredovna Sbirka Narodnih pravosudne struke*.

Incunabula

The three volumes of Johannes Bertachinus' *Repertorium juris utriusque* (Rome, Georg Lauer, 1481) add strength to the Library's legal incunabula. Bertachinus (1448-97), who began life in Fermo, studied in Padua under Jo. Franc. Capilistius and Antonius de Rossellis, and there received his doctor's degree. He was a judge in Siena and Tolento and a counselor in Florence and Fano. Pope Sixtus IV appointed him counselor of the Papal Law Court. His *Repertorium* is a legal encyclopedia of Roman and canon law, arranged in alphabetical order by subjects. It is of "colossal size" and its "numerous editions, in spite of the large size of the work, prove that it was extremely

widely used," according to Johann Friedrich Schulte, the noted authority on canon law (*Die Geschichte der Quellen und Literatur des canonischen Rechts*, Stuttgart, vol. II, 1877, p. 349-50).

The Library's copy is of the first edition, according to Schulte, who also mentions those of 1483, 1485, 1488, 1494, 1499, 1500, 1518, 1521, and later ones. Before this purchase the Library had only an incomplete copy of 1483. It appears that the set of the 1481 edition is the only complete one in the United States or Canada, none being listed either in the Stillwell *Second Census* or the National Union Catalog.

The acquisition of an incunabular edition of the basic source of canon law decretals, printed at Basel by Michael Wenssler in 1486 (*Second Census* G 419), may also be mentioned because, when collated with an earlier edition by the same printer owned by the Library (*Second Census* G 413), considerable differences in text and typography clearly appear.

THE STAFF OF THE LAW LIBRARY

Maps

THE directory of *Map Collections in the United States and Canada*, published in 1954 by the Special Libraries Association, lists 527 private and public collections. Many more libraries, though they make no separate provision for maps, have atlases, maps, and globes among their holdings. This is reassuring evidence that cartographic publications are now accepted as legitimate and useful reference aids.

While librarians are, in general, resigned to giving room and shelter to maps which may be deposited on their doorsteps, few have well organized map procurement programs. This results, in part, from the fact that maps require different procedures and equipment for processing and storage than do books, and thus add to workload and budget problems. It is the rare librarian who will intentionally and enthusiastically stimulate map acquisition.

Also tending to discourage systematic map procurement by libraries is the complex and dispersed character of map publishing, and the almost complete lack of bibliographies, finding aids, or publishers' lists. Because of this confused situation, frequent requests from librarians for assistance and recommendations relating to map procurement are received by the Map Division. In preparing this report, therefore, an attempt has been made to analyze and interpret the acquisitions statistics for the year May 1, 1953–April 30, 1954, as well as those of previous years. Such an analysis, it is hoped, may indicate certain trends and patterns in map and atlas publishing, and call attention to the most productive

sources for cartographic reference materials.

It is recognized, of course, that the Library of Congress' program is unique in several aspects. In the volume of maps received, as well as in the comprehensive and catholic character of its accessions, it has no equal in this hemisphere among libraries serving the public. Moreover, through its functions as the national library, many maps and atlases are acquired on automatic deposit, or via other non-cost channels. Most libraries can, however, obtain a great number and variety of useful maps at little or no cost. The following summary may suggest procurement sources and channels.

During the 12-month period noted above, some 66,000 maps and more than 1,000 atlases were accessioned. The totals are somewhat less than for the peak years 1952 and 1953, but exceed other recent years.

Tabulated by sources, the accessions picture is as follows:

Source:	Maps	Atlases
Transfer.....	23,597	*231
International exchange....	*19,609	32
Government source.....	11,459	32
Purchase.....	*4,926	145
Copyright.....	*4,782	*578
Gift.....	1,585	22
Domestic exchange.....	68	2
Total.....	66,026	1,042

*Increase over previous year.

Transfer

The only significant decrease is in the transfer category. In 1953, 97,988 maps

were credited to this source. Maps transferred to the Library by other large governmental map libraries constitute, almost exclusively, duplicate copies or obsolete editions of maps in those collections. Since the close of World War II, approximately a million such map sheets have been transferred to the Library. Because they are noncurrent and include many items already in our collections, transfer maps get a low processing priority. Most transfer shipments are relegated to the unprocessed backlog until adequate staff can be obtained to carry this additional workload.

The 23,597 maps listed above are only the transfers which were processed and added to the collection. The low figure for this year is explained by the fact that the Summer Map Processing Project was limited in 1953 to five graduate students of geography, just half the number for the previous year. Moreover, much time and effort of the regular processing assistants were diverted to supervising the shift of the collections from the Library's Main Building to the Annex, and the subsequent reorganization of the map files.

The figure represents but a fraction of the items transferred to the Library. Some 123 boxes and 80 rolls (an estimated 75,000 sheets) received through this source were added to the unprocessed backlog during the year. Principal contributors of transfer maps were the map libraries of the Department of State, Army Map Service, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, National Archives and Records Service, Geological Survey, and the Hydrographic Office.

Transfers add many valuable pieces. The set map collections are especially enriched from this source. These accessions, however, also include a large percentage of duplicates and triplicates. The latter are segregated and sent to other libraries on

exchange. More than 26,000 triplicate maps and 90 atlases were thus distributed during the year. In addition, some 27,000 surplus maps, primarily outdated outline and base maps, were destroyed.

International Exchange

The basic mapping of a country, and publication of official maps, are widely accepted as Government responsibilities. The large percentage of accessions which come from official publishers is therefore one of the distinctive characteristics of map procurement. International exchange and Government sources, providing official maps almost entirely, thus account for more than 73 percent of the new map publications (exclusive of transfers) received during the year. The total number of international exchange maps, 19,609 (46 percent of the new accessions) represents a gain of some 500 items over the previous year.

International exchange is the prime source for foreign maps. Sheets of large- and medium-scale official topographic sets make up the largest proportion of these accessions, but many special subject maps covering a wide range of topical fields are included.

Railroad and highway transportation maps are published by official mapping agencies in many countries. A few representative examples may be described. The railroad network of Spain is traced on a large (1:600,000) map entitled *Red de los ferrocarriles españoles*, published by the Ministerio de Obras Publicas. Narrow and standard gauge lines, completed and under construction, are shown by symbols. It is printed on four large sheets, each measuring 33 by 40 inches.

A railroad map of Yugoslavia (*Železnicka karta Jugoslavije*), at the scale of 1:800,000, was published in 1952 by Glavna Direkcija Jugoslovenskih Želez-

nicka. The map, which measures 35 by 40 inches, has on its right and left margins an alphabetical list of railway stations, keyed to locations on the map.

Maps showing generalized topography, administrative divisions, and principal transportation routes represent another type of official cartographic publication. In this class is the map *Ireland*, compiled and printed by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, and published by the Director at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin. Relief is indicated by contours and color gradients. The map is at the scale of 1:500,000, and measures 36½ by 26 inches.

Of the same type is the *Mapa geografico del Ecuador*, compiled in 1950 for the Instituto Geografico Militar. The size is 37 by 46 inches and the scale 1:1,000,000.

Natural resource, geological, and vegetation maps are also largely produced by governmental mapping organizations. Thus, the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa, published in 1951 a map showing *Veld Types of South Africa*. It is at the scale of 1:1,500,000 and is printed on two sheets, each measuring 37 by 25 inches. The map was prepared by J. P. H. Acocks and printed at Pretoria by the Government Printer.

The *Geological Sketch Map of Western Australia 1950* shows generalized geology at the scale of one inch to 40 miles. It was compiled from information supplied by various Government and private agencies, and collated by J. H. Lord and N. M. Gray of the Geological Survey of Western Australia. The map is printed on two sheets, each measuring 24 by 35 inches.

An *Ecological Map Showing Major Vegetation and Grazing Zones of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan* was issued in 1952 by the Sudan Survey Department, Khar-

toum. Desert, acacia-desert scrub, swamp, woodland-grass savannah, and forest regions are distinguished. The scale of the map is 1:8,000,000 and the approximate dimensions 16 by 10 inches.

Mapa fitográfico do Estado do Paraná is an interesting and colorful map showing vegetation types of the state of Paraná, Brazil. It was compiled by Reinhard Maack and published in 1950 by the Serviço de Geologia e Petrografia do Instituto de Biologia e Pesquisas Tecnológicas of the Brazilian Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. The map is at the scale of 1:750,000 and measures 32 by 46 inches.

As noted in previous reports, the international exchange program operates very largely through the Inter-Agency Foreign Map Procurement Coordination Committee. For all or part of the year, six full-time Geographic Attachés represented the Committee in various posts, and four temporary Attachés operated for limited periods in selected areas.

Under provisions of exchange agreements negotiated by the Attachés, maps were received from approximately 125 official mapping agencies, located in 58 countries or dependencies. Since the Inter-Agency Committee was established in 1947, international exchange receipts have averaged approximately 15,500 maps per year. The accessions include most of the official map publications of the countries with which the United States maintains friendly relations.

With considerable regret we note that, because of Foreign Service reductions in force, only four Geographic Attachés will represent the Inter-Agency Committee at foreign posts during the coming year. Unless the number is increased, this will very likely result in fewer map accessions by international exchange.

Government Source

The 11,459 maps and 32 atlases listed under this heading are official publications of various Federal, State and local mapping agencies in the United States. By far the largest number come on automatic deposit from Federal map producers. The major producer of domestic maps is the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior. In addition to some 1,500 new sheets in the national topographic map series, the Survey also published a number of geological quadrangles, oil and gas investigation maps, and water resources maps, and distributed sheets of the new 1:250,000 shaded-relief map of the United States.

The accelerated development of suburban areas is one of the distinctive aspects of American culture in recent years. Maps, of course, are essential to urban and suburban planning and development. It is interesting to note, therefore, that many of the new topographical quadrangles cover city areas. In a few instances quadrangles have been combined to form one large composite map. Of this type is the map *Louisville and Vicinity*, prepared by the Geological Survey in cooperation with various Kentucky city, county, and State agencies. Printed at the scale of 1:24,000, it shows the general street pattern of Louisville and its suburban areas, as well as the smaller urban centers of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., on the north bank of the Ohio River. The measurements of the map sheet are 42 by 38 inches.

Puerto Rico e islas limitrofes is the title of a map published in 1952 by the Geological Survey for the Commonwealth Government. It is available in two editions, one showing topography by means of contours, and the other by a combination of contours and color shading. Both maps are at the

scale of 1:240,000 and measure approximately 20 by 52 inches.

United States Water Resource Development shows the flood control, irrigation, navigation, and power development activities of the Departments of the Army and the Interior and the Tennessee Valley Authority. It was compiled by the Geological Survey and published in October 1953, at the scale of 1:2,500,000. The map, printed on two 48 by 39 inch sheets, shows dams, navigation locks, reservoirs and aqueducts, irrigation projects, navigation and flood protection projects, and hydroelectric and thermal power systems.

Early in 1954 the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, published a new edition of the map of the *United States Including Territories and Insular Possessions Showing Extent of Public Surveys, National Parks, National Forests, Indian Reservations, National Wildlife Refuges, and Reclamation Projects*. This large wall map is at the scale of one inch to 37 miles and measures approximately 50 by 82 inches. Distributed through Members of Congress to schools in all parts of the country, this popular map was last published in 1941.

The Department of Defense includes a number of mapping agencies. Operating under the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, are the Army Map Service, Mississippi River Commission, Waterways Experiment Station, and the Lake Survey. New sheets of the familiar map series published by these agencies were acquired during the year.

In the Department of the Navy, the Hydrographic Office publishes charts of the oceans and ports of the world, and aeronautical charts used by Navy pilots, new editions of which were received. Special maps and charts are also published by the Hydrographic Office. Its *Miscellaneous Publication No. 15,254*, for example, com-

prises a large chart of the world printed on 12 sheets, each of which measures approximately 33 by 36 inches. Two additional sheets give longitudinal scales for the chart, which is on the Mercator projection. The equatorial scale is 1:12,233,000.

The Aeronautical Chart and Information Center has as its major mapping responsibility the preparation of charts for the Air Force. Special series covering the world at different scales are published, along with periodically revised sheets. More revised editions than new aeronautical charts are among the year's accessions.

Department of Agriculture agencies from which maps were received include the Soil Survey, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, which publishes navigation charts of the coasts and harbors and aeronautical charts of the United States and possessions, is the major source for cartographical publications in the Department of Commerce. Nautical Chart No. 898, recently issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is of more than passing interest. Covering the coastal area from Stover Point to Port Brownsville, Tex., this chart completes the series of 34 (nos. 865-898) which were designed to provide large-scale (1:40,000) coverage of the entire Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from Carabelle, Fla., to Port Brownsville.

The Bureau of the Census, also in the Department of Commerce, published several maps based upon data derived from the 1950 census. *United States Population Distribution, Urban and Rural: 1950* shows distribution in rural regions by black dots, and differentiates four classes of urban areas by appropriate red symbols. The map is available in two sizes, 24½ by 38 inches (1:5,000,000), and 38½ by 60 inches (1:3,200,000).

Two maps relating to the water resources of the country were also published by the Bureau of the Census. The *Map of the United States Showing Location of Drained Agricultural Lands: 1950*, is at the scale of 1:7,000,000 and measures 18 by 28 inches. Major, sub-major, independent, and tributary drainage basins are outlined on a map entitled *Location of Irrigated Land, 1949, 17 Western States and Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida*. The scale is 1:3,500,000 and the size 35 by 42 inches.

Portfolio of United States Census Maps (Washington, 1953) presents 28 plates of maps, in spiral binding, used in publications of the 1950 censuses of population and agriculture. It includes, in a pocket, the large population distribution map described above. The *Portfolio* was prepared under the supervision of Clarence E. Batschelet, chief of the Census Bureau's Geography Division.

Maps were also received during the past year from a number of independent offices and agencies of the Federal Government, among them the Central Intelligence Agency, Government Printing Office, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Post Office Department, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Procurement of local maps of towns, cities, counties, and States is a time-consuming task because publishers of such maps are so numerous and dispersed. Virtually every local government, no matter how small, publishes at least one map of its administrative area. There are no lists of such maps or their publishers, and automatic distribution to libraries is rare. To obtain copies it is necessary to send request-letters to all potential publishers. Thus, at periodic intervals the Map Division canvasses postmasters, city and county engineers and surveyors, planning and zoning officials, Chamber of Commerce secretar-

ies, road commissioners, State geologists, and park and recreation commissioners. The responses are highly favorable, and the Library is largely dependent upon such sources for its collection of local maps. Although no large-scale request program was conducted during the year, maps were received from some 45 local government offices, located in 28 States. A few types suggestive of this source are here described.

The *Mineral Industry Map of Ohio* was published in 1953 by the Division of Geological Survey of Ohio's Department of Natural Resources, with the cooperation of other agencies. The map is at the scale of 1:500,000 and shows deposits of coal, limestone, salt, gypsum, sandstone, sand and gravel, and shale or clay. Numbers on the map are keyed to the numerical directories in the 1952 *Annual Coal and Non-metallic Mineral Report* of the Division of Mines.

A new edition of the *Oil and Gas Map of Louisiana* was published in August 1953 by Louisiana's Department of Conservation. The map was compiled and drafted by G. O. Coignet for the Louisiana Geological Survey, and printed by A. Hoen and Company of Baltimore. It measures 41 by 41 inches and is at the scale of 1:500,000.

A map showing *Distribution of Precipitation in Colorado* was published by the Colorado State Planning Commission in 1953. Based upon U. S. Weather Bureau data, the map outlines areas of "average annual precipitation in inches" by means of isohyets, while bar graphs present average monthly precipitation for different areas of the State. The map, which measures 16½ by 20 inches, has a scale of 1:1,300,000.

A new planning *Map of the City of New York* was compiled in 1952 by New York's Department of City Planning. All five boroughs of the city are included on the map, which is at the scale of one inch to

2,000 feet. It is printed on four sheets, each 41 by 20½ inches. Existing and proposed parks and parkways, public housing, "title 1" housing, private housing, incinerators, sewage disposal plants, expressways, and rapid transit lines are shown.

During the past several years a number of atlases presenting economic data for a State or group of States have been published. The *Atlas of the Pacific Northwest, Resources and Development*, edited by Richard M. Highsmith, Jr., was published in 1953 by Oregon State College. It includes 123 pages, comprising 72 map plates and descriptive text by a number of authors. The volume has a spiral binding.

Volume 1 of the *Economic Atlas of Kentucky* was published at Frankfort in 1952 by the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. It is the first in a "series of volumes describing the resources of Kentucky and their potential for increasing the wealth of Kentucky, the South, and the Nation." The first volume covers the fields of government, transportation, power, and communications. The 150 pages include 16 maps, most of them folded in. Future volumes will be devoted to mineral, geographic, and water resources; agricultural and timber resources; population and labor; income and marketing; and economic and industrial features of Kentucky communities.

Copyright Deposit

All maps and atlases registered and deposited in the Copyright Office are added to the collections of the Map Division. They include publications of American commercial map companies as well as of a few foreign publishers. The 4,782 maps and 578 atlases received during the year constitute the greatest number of items ever received. Copyright is a particularly productive source for atlases, with over 70 percent of the new publications (exclusive

of transfers) coming through this channel. A number of new and revised editions were received from such well-known atlas publishers as George F. Cram and Company, C. S. Hammond Company, Rand McNally and Company, and the Sanborn Map Company (publishers of insurance atlases). No significant new American atlases were received during the year, however.

Automobile road maps continue to be one of the largest groups of copyright maps, with the American Automobile Association, General Drafting Company, H. M. Goushá Company, and Rand McNally and Company being the principal depositors. Land ownership and base maps, a relatively new cartographic development, increase in numbers and in deposits each year. These large-scale maps, issued most often as blue line prints, give property boundaries and ownership data for producing and potential petroleum areas in the United States. They are extensively used in the oil industry. Areas in the western, southern, and southwestern parts of the country are covered by the maps, which are compiled in part from aerial photographs. Most of the producers of petroleum ownership maps are also located in these areas. Among the principal depositors are Tobin Aerial Surveys, Muldrow Aerial Surveys, Midcontinent Map Company, and the Petroleum Ownership Map Company.

Private cartographers, small publishers, industrial and trade associations, and professional societies, as well as the larger cartographic companies, contribute to the great variety of special subject maps received by copyright deposit.

Official Map Chicago Terminal District, copyrighted by R. G. Raasch, shows the intricate rail network, switching yards, and terminals of Chicago and its environs. It was issued under the supervision of the Chicago Switching Committee, Illinois Freight Association, Union Station, Chi-

cago. The scale is 1:65,000 and the size 40 by 37 inches.

A comparable map for a water terminal was copyrighted in 1952 by the Delaware River Port Authority. Entitled *Map of Delaware River Port Area Showing Facilities in Philadelphia, Camden, Gloucester, Chester, Marcus Hook, Paulsboro, Wilmington, Trenton*, it shows the limits of the Port Authority District, railroad lines, yards, stations and float bridges, State and county boundaries, Federal and State highways, and channel depths. Published at the approximate scale of one mile to the inch, the map measures 33 by 43 inches.

The Philatelic Institute, Cambridge, Mass., deposited for copyright a 2-color *Stamp Map of the World*. Designed and drawn by Ernest Dudley Chase, it consists of an outline map of the world with reproductions of various stamps within the respective countries and around the margins of the sheet. Historical and descriptive notes fill open ocean spaces.

Ghost Towns of the Old West are spotted on a map which includes the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada. Adorned with illustrations suggestive of frontier days, the map locates 34 ghost towns in California, 25 in Nevada, and 27 in Arizona. It was copyrighted in 1952 by John D. Lawrence and published by Marvel Maps, Los Angeles, Calif.

Martha's Vineyard has long been a favorite subject for artist-cartographers. B. Ashburton Tripp of Alexandria, Va., deposited an attractive and artistic black-and-white map of the island in the Copyright Office in 1953. It is at the scale of 1:80,000 and measures 24½ by 30½ inches.

American Indian Tribal Areas is the title of a small pictorial map copyrighted by Garner Parker Discus of Puente, Calif. It shows "the different cultural areas of the American Indian" as well as the eight

major language groups. The face of the map is decorated with sketches of Indian types, dwellings, activities, and symbols.

All maps deposited for copyright are listed in the *Catalog of Copyright Entries: Maps*, published semiannually by the Copyright Office. Printed Library of Congress catalog cards, for sale by the Card Division, are prepared for many copyright maps and for all copyright atlases.

Purchases

As has been indicated, the vast majority of incoming maps are acquired without direct cost to the Library. Certain items such as non-copyrighted atlases and maps published in this country, cartographic works of foreign commercial publishers, and some foreign official maps, not available on exchange, must, however, be purchased.

Atlases in the number of 145, and 4,926 maps, were purchased during the year. Because of the Library's policy of using available funds for current publications, and the inflated prices quoted for old books and maps, only a few retrospective items were purchased during the year. Included were some 30 nineteenth-century maps issued by American publishers, which were purchased from the American Antiquarian Society.

Many purchases of foreign maps and atlases are made by the Geographic Attachés. Others are acquired through the Library's designated bookdealers in various countries.

Tourist maps are among the most common purchase items, particularly from the countries of Western and Southern Europe. Many other subjects are, however, also featured on maps acquired through purchase.

A colorful purchase is the *Route Map of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen*

Elizabeth II, published in 1953 by the English firm of Master Maps, Ltd. The map encompasses the portion of London traversed by the coronation procession, and the various landmarks and buildings are pictorially depicted. Coats of arms decorate the borders of the map.

Deutschland im Jahre 1789 Staats- und Verwaltungsgrenzen portrays the late eighteenth-century internal political and administrative boundaries of the lands now comprising Germany. The map was compiled by Dr. Gunther Frank for the Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung. It was printed in 1952 by Atlantik-Verlag Paul List of Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Munich. The scale of the map is 1:1,000,000 and the size 52 by 30 inches.

Israel Map of Communications presents recent (revised to April 1, 1952) road and railroad information for that country. It also shows international boundaries, armistice lines, airports, antiquity sites, and towns and villages. The map, which is at the scale of 1:300,000, was compiled and drawn by Zvi Friedlander, and was printed in 1952 by the Kfar Monash Press in Haifa.

A rail transportation map of India has also been compiled by Oudez of Bombay, India, and printed at Western India Art Works in that city. It is entitled *Indian Union Showing Railway Systems*. Appropriate symbols classify the several systems as to broad, medium, or narrow gauge. The map, which is at the scale of 53 miles to the inch, includes a comprehensive "Index to Towns."

H. E. C. Robinson, Ltd., of Sydney, New South Wales, has published a new *Political Map of Oceania and Indonesia Showing Territories and Sphere of Influence of Each Nation*. Principal mail and trade routes are given and major economic products are listed for different regions. The map, on

the Mercator projection, has an approximate scale of 1:14,000,000.

The industrial heartland of Western Europe is embraced on a map entitled *Rheinisch-Westfälisches Industriegebiet*, published in 1953 by Willy Grosschen of Dortmund, Germany. Besides locating the many urban centers of this highly industrialized area, the map shows generalized topography, roads and railroads, political boundaries, and forested areas. It measures 36 by 53 inches and is at the scale of 1:100,000.

Most foreign atlases, as well as certain non-copyrighted domestic publications, must be acquired by purchase. This is necessary because most atlases, foreign as well as domestic, are issued by non-governmental publishers.

As was true for domestic works, many of the foreign atlases purchased are new editions of standard reference volumes. Thus, we note such acquisitions as the fourteenth edition of the *British Isles Pocket Atlas for Touring* (Bartholomew), the third edition of Collins' *Graphic Atlas*, a 1952 edition of Georg Westermann's *Welt Atlas*, and a revised edition (1952) of the popular *Everyman's Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography*.

Representative of new topical atlases is *Atlas de l'Europe occidentale, cartes et commentaires sur la communauté*, compiled and edited by Jean Chardonnet and published in 1953 by Les Editions de Lyon, of Lyon and Paris. It consists of a series of economic maps, each accompanied by descriptive text in French and English.

Two interesting items, both published in 1952, were acquired from Yugoslavia. The period of World War II (1939-45) is covered in the *Istoriski atlas oslobodilackog rata naroda Jugoslavije*. It was published by Vojno-Istoriski Institut in Belgrade. *Atlas Federacione Narodne Republike Jugoslavije* is a general and economic atlas

of the country. Josip J. Uhlik is the editor, and Geokarta of Belgrade the publisher.

Atlas of Australian Resources, prepared by the Department of National Development in Canberra, is a large (29½ by 15½ inches) looseleaf publication. The five double-page plates thus far published include series of maps showing annual and monthly rainfall and temperature distributions, and large maps featuring "Underground Water," "Soils," and "Mineral Deposits."

The first sections of two facsimile atlases, now being published serially, were also purchased. *England: A Coloured Facsimile of the Maps and Text from the Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, First Edition, 1611*, is edited by John Arlott, and published by Phoenix House in London. Facsimiles of Latin American and Philippine city maps in the collections of the Archivo General de Indias at Seville are brought together in a series published by Instituto de Estudios de Administración Local, Seminario de Urbanismo, in Madrid. It is entitled *Planos de ciudades iberoamericanas y filipinas existentes en el Archivo de Indias*. The introduction is by Fernando Chueca and Leopoldo Torres Balbás.

Gifts

One group of gifts includes new maps of various types, which are received in response to letters of solicitation. Planning and carrying through large-scale request programs are time-consuming, but they bring many items not available from other sources. Illustrative of this is the concerted program which was conducted during the past year to strengthen the Library's holdings of Canadian city plans. In response to some 150 request-letters more than 100 plans were received from Chambers of Commerce and city officials.

Similar canvasses are conducted at inter-

vals of several years for maps of United States cities, counties, and States, as well as for marketing and other special-purpose maps. Many individual letters are also sent out each year requesting maps or atlases which are described or mentioned in newspaper or magazine articles or advertisements.

Some useful and valuable gifts are received from learned societies, educational institutions, or other libraries. Thus, the American Antiquarian Society presented some 270 nineteenth-century American maps from its duplicate collection. The National Geographic Society supplied extra copies of its well-known maps to the Map Division and other divisions of the Library. New plates of the *Atlas of Diseases* series, as well as separates of maps published in the *Geographical Review*, were received from the American Geographical Society.

Other institutions whose gifts are gratefully acknowledged include Queens University of Belfast, North Ireland, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and the John Carter Brown Library.

In recent years a number of industrial corporations have prepared, for presentation as premiums to customers, some interesting and valuable publications. Among those which have come to the Library are the well-executed facsimile of Lewis Evans' *General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America, 1755*, published by the Ethyl Corporation; the impressive and attractive *World Geo-Graphic Atlas*, designed and edited by Herbert Bayer for the Container Corporation of America; and the pictorial map *Peter Pan's Neverland*, published by the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

In April 1954 the Map Division received a colorful and eye-catching 36-inch plexiglass globe through the good offices of Brig. Gen. M. K. Deichelman, Commandant of the Air Force ROTC. It is a du-

plicate of those used to teach global relations to Air Force ROTC students in more than a hundred colleges and universities throughout the country.

The Royal Embassy of Cambodia presented a handcolored wall map at the scale of 1:400,000. Bearing the title *Kingdom of Cambodia; Economical and Tourist Map*, the interesting gift shows administrative boundaries, transportation routes, distribution of mineral deposits, vegetation cover, and various types of agricultural and industrial distributions. The map is decorated with illustrations of famous shrines and native fauna.

Many of the Map Division's rarest cartographic treasures have been presented by interested and generous friends of the Library. Unlike endowed, specialized rare book libraries, the Library of Congress, with its many and varied responsibilities and fields of interest, is not able actively to promote or stimulate gifts from private collectors. Because they come largely unsolicited the gifts of individual donors are the more appreciated.

The finest and choicest of the year's acquisitions was presented by Mr. Melville Eastham of Cambridge, Mass., an earlier benefaction by whom was reported in the May and August 1950 issues of the *Quarterly Journal*. Mr. Eastham's latest gift is an uncolored, well-preserved copy of the rare 1606 English edition of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum . . . the Theatre of the Whole World: Set Forth by That Excellent Geographer Abraham Ortelius*. The work was published in London by John Norton in 1606, some 8 years after the death of Ortelius. It is the only English version of 41 known editions, of which the others are in Dutch, French, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanish. (See illustration.)

The newly acquired volume, handsomely bound in leather, comprises some 336

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leaves, including 160 maps and plates. Contemporary maps fill the first 115 plates while the remaining 46 are devoted to ancient maps. Except that the text on the versos is in English, the map plates are in the style and format of other Ortelius atlases. The English translator is identified only by the initials W. B. The 1606 *Theatrum* is dedicated to King James I of England, whose coat of arms decorates the verso of the title page.

Monumenta cartografica Africae et Aegypti is one of the most ambitious facsimile projects ever undertaken in the cartographic field. The monumental work was conceived and sponsored by His Highness Prince Yūsuf Kamāl of Egypt and it was privately printed in a limited edition. The first volume, published in 1926, was compiled and edited by the late Dr. F. C. Wieder at the University of Leiden. Dr. Wieder continued as editor of subsequent volumes until his death in 1942, when he was succeeded by Prof. J. H. Kramers.

The *Monumenta* was not offered for sale, but was deposited, through the generosity of Prince Yūsuf, in selected libraries. The Library of Congress is one of four institutions in the United States fortunate enough to receive the set.

It is a pleasure to report receipt of tome 5, fascicules 1 and 2, folios 1485-1653, of the *Monumenta*. It was published in 1951, and comprises volumes 15 and 16, the last two in the series. Titled *Addimenta (Naissance et évolution de la cartographie moderne)*, tome 5 includes, in its

two volumes, facsimile maps illustrating the cartographical development of Africa from around 2000 B. C. to 1890 A. D. Reproduced are five maps from the first "trans-alpine" edition of Ptolemy, published in Rome in 1478, and a sequence of maps ranging from Gabriel de Valseca's map of 1439 to Fernand Foureau's work dated 1890. The Library of Congress joins with scholars the world over in expressing gratitude and appreciation to Prince Yūsuf for this outstanding contribution to the history of cartography.

Domestic Exchange

Only 68 maps and 2 atlases were acquired through exchanges with libraries and educational institutions. The University of Chicago, Dartmouth College, Indiana University, Ohio State University, and the American Geographical Society are among the exchangees that cooperated. As noted above, domestic exchange agreements are primarily useful in providing depositories for the Library's surplus and duplicate maps and atlases. Besides making such materials available for researchers in various parts of the country, exchanges serve to promote friendly relations between the Library and the institutions concerned. Moreover, while the total inflow of materials via domestic exchanges is small, many maps not available through other channels are thus acquired.

WALTER W. RISTOW
Assistant Chief,
Map Division

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1953. 1954. 16 p. Limited free distribution by the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Bibliographical Procedures & Style: A Manual for Bibliographers in the Library of Congress. By Blanche Prichard McCrum and Helen Dudenbostel Jones. 127 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. This handbook provides suggestions for the systematic planning of bibliographical projects, reviews the methods and special techniques of bibliographical research, and provides a style manual for bibliographical citations.

Classification Class G, Geography, Anthropology, Folklore, Manners and Customs, Recreation. 3d ed. 502 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.75. This edition marks an important advance over the two previous editions; it is now a complete classification of geographic materials in that it incorporates provisions for maps and has achieved the coordination of the schedules for atlases and maps.

The Florentine Fior di Virtù of 1491. xxi, 119. For sale by the Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.75. Published for the Library by Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., this volume was chosen for excellence of typography and design as one of the "Fifty Books of the Year 1953." It contains exact facsimiles

of the 35 woodcuts in the original edition, and the English text is a translation from the original Tuscan by Nicholas Fersen of Georgetown University.

Physics and Chemical Sciences in Western Germany. 123 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 50 cents. This study, made by seven experts under the direction of Dr. Dietrich Schmidt-Ott, covers trends in research and writings in the fields of physics, physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, theoretical organic chemistry, preparative organic chemistry, macromolecular chemistry, and biological chemistry from October 1950 to September 1951.

Science in the Library of Congress. 15 p. Free distribution by the Science Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. This report is reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1953.

Statistical Bulletins: An Annotated Bibliography of the General Statistical Bulletins of Major Political Subdivisions of the World. 93 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 75 cents. This is a companion to a recently issued bibliography, *Statistical Yearbooks: An Annotated Bibliography of the General Statistical Yearbooks of Major Political Subdivisions of the World*. Both were prepared by Phyllis G. Carter, Chief of the Census Library Project, which is sponsored by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Census.

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